

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
HELD AT
NEW YORK, N. Y.,
DECEMBER 28, 1922

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL
CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL COL-
LEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION,
DECEMBER 28, 1922.

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1923.

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 Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass., Ira N. Hollis, L. H. D., Sc. D., President.
 Yale University, New Haven, Conn., James Rowland Angell, Litt. D., LL. D., President.

JOINT MEMBERS.

The Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprising:

Kansas Normal College.	Ottawa University.
Washburn College.	Friends' University.
Fairmount College.	McPherson College.
College of Emporia.	Cooper College.
Bethany College.	Kansas Wesleyan University.
Southwestern College.	Hays Normal College.
St. Mary's College.	Midland College.
Baker University.	Bethel College.
State Manual Training School.	St. John's College.

The Iowa Athletic Conference, comprising:

Coe College.	Leander Clark College.
Cornell College.	Simpson College.
Grinnell College.	Penn College.
Highland Park College.	Des Moines College.
Iowa Wesleyan University.	Parsons College.

The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, comprising:

University of Colorado.	University of Utah.
Colorado State School of Mines.	Utah Agricultural College.
Colorado College.	Colorado Agricultural College.
University of Denver.	Montana State College.

The Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Conference, comprising:

Oregon Agricultural College.	University of Idaho.
Washington State College.	Whitman College.
University of Montana.	Willamette University.
University of Oregon.	

The Pacific Coast Athletic Conference, comprising:

University of California.	University of Idaho.
Leland Stanford University.	University of Oregon.
Oregon State Agricultural College.	State College of Washington.
University of Southern California.	University of Washington.

The Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association, comprising:

Howard University.	Virginia N. and I. Institute.
Lincoln University.	Virginia Theological Seminary and
Union University.	College.
Shaw University.	Hampton Institute.

The Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Committee, comprising:

California Institute of Technology.	University of California, Southern
Occidental College.	Branch.
Pomona College.	University of Redlands.
	Whittier College.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Lawrenceville School, Lawrenceville, N. J.
 Mercersburg Academy, Mercersburg, Pa.
 New York Military Academy, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
 Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.
 Tome School, Port Deposit, Md.
 University School, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Worcester Academy, Worcester, Mass.

PROCEEDINGS

The Seventeenth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association met, pursuant to the call of the Executive Committee, at Hotel Astor, New York, Thursday, December 28, 1922, at 10.30 a. m., President Pierce in the chair.

The proceedings of the last convention having been issued in printed form, the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The secretary stated that, instead of a roll call, printed slips had been distributed on which those present should record their names. The record thus obtained is as follows:

I. Members (if more than one name is given, the first is that of accredited delegate.)

Alabama Polytechnic Institute: Professor C. L. Hare.
 Amherst College: Professor Paul C. Phillips, Professor A. W. Marsh.
 Bates College: Mr. Oliver F. Cutts.
 Brown University: Professor John E. Hill, Professor Fred W. Marvel.
 Carnegie Institute of Technology: Dean A. W. Tarbell.
 Case School of Applied Science: Professor H. F. Pasini, Mr. Harlan G. Metcalf.
 Colgate University: Professor E. C. Huntington, Professor William A. Reid.
 College of the City of New York: Dr. Thomas A. Storey, Professor Paul H. Linehan, Professor Walter Williamson.
 College of Wooster: Professor L. C. Boles.
 Columbia University: Dr. G. L. Meylan, Mr. Frank D. Fackenthal, Mr. Levering Tyson, Mr. Howard W. Blain, Mr. D. K. Brace.
 Cornell University: Professor C. V. P. Young, Mr. Romeyn Berry.
 Dartmouth College: Professor James P. Richardson, Mr. H. G. Pender.
 Denison University: Professor Walter Livingston.
 Drake University: Acting President D. W. Morehouse.
 Franklin and Marshall College: Professor Herbert H. Beck.
 Georgia School of Technology: Professor A. H. Armstrong.
 Grinnell College: Mr. H. J. Huff.
 Hamilton College: Mr. Albert I. Prettyman, Mr. Bart J. Carroll.
 Harvard University: Professor Roger I. Lee, Mr. Fred W. Moore, Director William H. Geer.
 Haverford College: Dr. James A. Babbitt, Mr. G. E. Toogood, Mr. Charles R. Williams.
 International Y. M. C. A. College: Dr. J. H. McCurdy, Mr. Edward J. Hickox.
 Iowa State College: Dean S. W. Beyer, Professor C. W. Mayser.
 John B. Stetson University: President Lincoln Hulley.
 Johns Hopkins University: Dr. Ronald T. Abercrombie.
 Kansas State Agricultural College: Professor M. F. Ahearn.
 Lafayette College: Mr. D. L. Reeves.
 Lehigh University: Professor H. R. Reiter, Mr. Walter R. Okeson.
 Massachusetts Agricultural College: Professor Curry S. Hicks.
 Miami University: Professor Harry W. Ewing.
 Michigan Agricultural College: Director A. M. Barron.
 Middlebury College: Director David B. Morey.
 Mount Union College: Mr. G. E. Allott.

New Hampshire State College: Professor W. H. Cowell.
 New York University: Professor Philip O. Badger, Dean Perley L. Thorne, Mr. Albert B. Nixon, Mr. Frederick W. Miller, Jr.
 North Carolina State College: Professor J. W. Harrelson, Dr. W. C. Reeder.
 Northwestern University: Professor O. F. Long.
 Oberlin College: Professor C. W. Savage, Professor L. F. Keller.
 Ohio State University: Dr. Thomas E. French, Mr. L. W. St. John, Dr. J. W. Wilce.
 Ohio Wesleyan University: Professor Arthur H. Hirsch, Mr. G. E. Gauthier.
 Princeton University: Dean Howard McClenahan, Dr. J. E. Raycroft, Professor Thomas J. Browne.
 Purdue University: Director N. A. Kellogg.
 Rutgers College: Professor Harry N. Lendall, Mr. William P. Garrison, Director James H. Reilly.
 Saint Stephen's College: Professor Percy S. Prince.
 Stevens Institute of Technology: Professor Charles O. Gunther, Director John A. Davis.
 Swarthmore College: Dr. Samuel C. Palmer, Professor E. LeRoy Mercer, Mr. Leonard Wilcox.
 Syracuse University: Professor W. J. Davison.
 Temple University: Dr. Charles J. Prohaska.
 Texas A. & M. College: Maj. I. S. Ashburn, Mr. D. X. Bible.
 Trinity College: Professor Horace C. Swan.
 Tufts College: Professor C. P. Houston.
 Union College: Professor Howard Opdyke, Director Elmer Q. Oliphant.
 U. S. Military Academy: Colonel C. deW. Willcox, Major C. D. Daly.
 University of Akron: Director Frederick S. Sefton, Professor W. A. Moore.
 University of Chicago: Professor Preston Kyes, Dr. D. B. Reed, Professor James W. Linn, Mr. D. L. Hoffer.
 University of Cincinnati: Professor Whitelaw R. Morrison.
 University of Georgia: Professor S. V. Sanford, Professor H. J. Stegeman, Mr. H. H. Gordon, Jr.
 University of Illinois: Director George A. Huff.
 University of Maryland: Director H. C. Byrd.
 University of Michigan: Professor William A. Frayer, Professor John Sundwall, Director F. H. Yost.
 University of Minnesota: Director F. W. Luehring, Professor T. N. Metcalf.
 University of Missouri: Professor Z. G. Clevenger.
 University of Nebraska: Dean Fred T. Dawson.
 University of North Carolina: Director R. A. Fetzer.
 University of Oklahoma: Director Ben G. Owen.
 University of Pennsylvania: Professor R. Tait McKenzie, Dr. Charles M. Wharton, Acting Vice-Provost J. Hartley Merrick, Mr. Ernest B. Cozens.
 University of Rochester: Professor Edwin Fauver, Mr. Hugh A. Smith.
 University of the South: Vice-Chancellor B. F. Finney.
 University of Tennessee: Professor A. Watt Hobt.
 University of Texas: Dr. D. A. Penick, Mr. L. T. Bellmont.
 University of Virginia: President Edwin A. Alderman, Dr. W. A. Lambeth.
 University of Wisconsin: Professor Walter E. Meanwell, Director F. E. Jones.
 Vanderbilt University: Professor Charles S. Brown, Mr. H. R. Adams.
 Washington and Jefferson College: Professor M. A. Dickie.
 Wesleyan University: Dean Frank W. Nicolson, Dr. Edgar Fauver, Mr. H. G. McCurdy.

Westminster College: Professor D. H. McQuiston.
 West Virginia Wesleyan University: Mr. Carl V. Miller.
 Williams College: Professor G. N. Messer, Mr. E. Herbert Botsford, Mr. Charles L. Graham.
 Worcester Polytechnic Institute: Professor P. R. Carpenter.
 Yale University: Professor C. J. Tilden.

II. Associate Members:

Mercersburg Academy: Mr. J. H. McCormick.
 Tome School: Mr. Victor A. Schmid.
 Worcester Academy: Mr. Robert J. Delahanty.
 University School: Mr. Maurice Briggs.

III. Local Conferences (Joint Members):

Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Mr. Charles H. Williams.
 Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Professor J. F. Phillips.
 Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference: Dean George C. Manly.
 Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Association: Mr. W. Lawson.
 Western Conference: Dr. Thomas E. French, Professor O. F. Long.

IV. Non-Members:

1. Colleges:

Alfred University: Professor R. S. Ferguson.
 Boston College: Mr. Francis A. Reynolds.
 Colby College: Professor C. Harry Edwards.
 Georgetown College: Dr. C. Frederick Bonawitz.
 Hobart College: Professor A. C. Haussmann, Mr. V. W. Welch.
 Howard University: Mr. Louis L. Watson.
 James Milliken University: Mr. Albert T. Mills.
 Marquette University: Professor Frank J. Murray.
 Mississippi College: Professor Stanley L. Robinson.
 Ohio State Normal College: Professor F. G. Beyerman.
 Rensselaer Polytechnic Institution: Mr. Paul S. Graham.
 Susquehanna University: Professor L. D. Grossman.
 University of Delaware: Mr. William J. McAvoy.
 University of Detroit: Mr. Charles L. Bruce, Mr. A. G. Schulz.
 University of North Dakota: Professor Paul J. Davis.
 University of Vermont: Mr. Robert Cloughen, Mr. H. A. Mayforth.
 Y. M. C. A. College (Chicago): Professor Martin I. Foss.

2. Schools:

Hartford Public High School: Mr. Charles C. Wilson.
 Newark Academy: Mr. R. Elmer Ikas.
 White Plains Public Schools: Mr. Frank B. McGovern.

3. Individuals:

Mr. Lewis W. Allen, Hartford, Conn.
 Mr. J. H. Crocker, Amateur Athletic Union of Canada, Toronto, Canada.
 Mr. R. M. Grumman, Y. M. C. A., White Plains, N. Y.
 Mr. James Hoffman, Y. M. C. A., White Plains, N. Y.
 Dr. A. S. Lamb, Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union, Montreal, Canada.
 Mr. Carl A. Reed, New Brunswick, N. J.
 Mr. Carl L. Schrader, Department of Education, Boston, Mass.
 Mr. R. F. Seymour, Boy Scouts of America, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Mr. W. H. Ball, International Y. M. C. A., New York, N. Y.

The presidential address was given by Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce. (See p. 69.)

The Nominating Committee was appointed as follows: Professor C. P. Houston, Tufts College; Dean A. W. Tarbell, Carnegie Institute of Technology; Professor A. W. Hobbs, University of North Carolina; Vice-Chancellor B. F. Finney, University of the South; Professor W. A. Frayer, University of Michigan; Dean F. T. Dawson, University of Nebraska; Mr. Ben G. Owen, University of Oklahoma; Dean G. C. Manly, University of Denver.

The following new members were elected: Middlebury College, Baylor University, St. Stephen's College, Kansas State Agricultural College, University of Florida, John B. Stetson University, University of Maine, West Virginia Wesleyan University, and, as associate member, the Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Committee.

The treasurer presented his report, audited by Professor Carpenter, showing a balance on hand of \$3,430.04. The report was accepted and adopted. It will be found in detail as an appendix to these proceedings. (See p. 98.)

On behalf of the Executive Committee, the secretary presented the following recommendations, which were accepted and adopted:

1. That the Association heartily approves the plan of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A. at Paris, inviting the presence of American students as competitors at a proposed international athletic meet in May, and that a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of arranging for American student representation, together with a consideration of ways and means and, if deemed desirable, the best method of urging upon the colleges such participation. (The following committee was appointed: Professor P. R. Carpenter, Major J. L. Griffith, Dr. R. Tait McKenzie, and Mr. John T. McGovern.)

2. That the president and Dr. Raycroft be requested to meet the chairmen of the several rules committees appointed at this session, to discuss with them the question of the financial support of each committee and other questions having to do with the work of the several committees and their co-operation with each other.

3. That hereafter members of the several rules committees appointed by this Association apply to the treasurer of the N. C. A. A. for payment of their necessary expenses in connection with meetings of the committees, each bill to be endorsed by the chairman of the committee concerned; and that all royalties that accrue from the sale of rules be paid directly

to the treasurer of this Association, and not through the committee concerned.

4. That the following be appointed as the Committee on Resolutions: Dr. Morehouse, Professor Hare, and Dean Manly.

5. That the next meeting of the Association be held December 28 at New Orleans. (The date was accepted by the Association, but the place of meeting was left with power to the Council.)

6. That the Association congratulate our committee on the N. C. A. A. field and track meet held in Chicago last summer, Messrs. Stagg, Griffith, and Jones, on their success, and re-appoint them with instructions to arrange another meet next summer; also that the District Representatives be asked to certify to the eligibility of candidates for the meet from their respective districts. (The Association referred to the Council with power the question of the appointment of persons to act in this capacity, and the Council has requested the following to serve: Dean Beyer, Professor O. L. Long of Northwestern University, and Dean A. W. Small of Chicago University.)

REPORTS OF DISTRICTS.

FIRST DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR PERCY R. CARPENTER, WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.

The New England district is comprised of twenty-four colleges, of which sixteen are members of the N. C. A. A.

In order to get some questions a little more definitely settled, a questionnaire was sent out by the representative for the first district, and the following information was received.

1. Do you have a freshman one-year rule?

Answer: Yes, 6; No, 9. (Of this latter number four are to put a freshman rule into effect beginning in 1923.) Freshman one-half-year rule, 5.

2. Have you a one-year transfer rule?

Answer: Yes, 20.

3. Are your athletics under the supervision of the department or the director of physical education?

Answer: Yes, 12; No, 6.

4. Are your athletic coaches full-time men in the department of physical education?

Answer: Yes, 7; No, 3. Ten replied that part of their coaches are full-time men and part of them are not, which shows that an attempt is being made, at least, to get the coaches onto the full-time basis.

5. Have you added any new sport to your calendar this year?

Answer: Four replied in the affirmative, having added soccer, hockey, track, and fencing.

6. Is your college a member of the A. A. U.?

Answer: Yes, 7; No, 11. These members stated that they held membership and paid dues, but took no active part in the organization.

7. Have you direct faculty control over athletics?

Answer: Yes, 9; No, 7.

8. Do you feel that a conference of New England colleges similar to the Western Conference would be advisable and aid in the promotion of athletics?

Answer: Yes, 10; No, 4; Perhaps, 2. Various facts were given for or against a New England Conference, and those who were opposed to it indicated the geographic position or the difference in size of the various colleges as the hindrance to its success.

Some very significant things have been taking place in the New England district this last year, many of which no doubt are more or less known through the press.

The conference of representatives of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton to make more definite plans for the conduct of their football games is one of special significance. They have agreed to restrict pre-season training to one week before the opening of college; more strict eligibility rules and interpretations of the amateur rule have been agreed upon. A copy of the agreement is appended.

The intent of the new plan is to place upon a higher plane, if possible, the conduct of football, which has grown to such proportions that the public are inclined now to criticise the commercial side of it. This new agreement between these three colleges gives evidence once more of the good faith and desire of these institutions to keep athletics away from the charge of professionalism and of commercialism.

Another significant development during the past college year has been the two meetings of a group of New England college presidents for the purpose of discussing their athletic problems. At the last meeting, held quite recently, it was agreed by five institutions to place the coaching and control of athletics entirely in the hands of full-time men who are members of the faculty. Seven other colleges were favorable to this, and will probably take the same step as soon as feasible. This indicates that after many

years of discussing the elimination of the seasonal coach and attendant evils, something is actually going to be done, and the attempt made to have athletics controlled entirely by men who are in sympathy with the scholastic work of the student as well as his athletic work.

Still another significant movement has recently made its appearance in New England in the proposal to organize a New England State College Conference similar in formation and intent to the Western Conference. While this has not actually been confirmed, the tentative constitution and by-laws have been drawn up which show a desire for strict adherence to all of the generally accepted articles of faith proposed by the National Collegiate Association. This will bring into direct relations colleges operating under the same plan and in which the local conditions for conduct of athletics are similar.

There is furthermore evidenced a desire to put into active operation the motto "Athletics for all." Many colleges now are paying more attention to intramural athletics. Some new sports have been added this year, notably soccer, for the general good of the student body. Several of the institutions which have recently added soccer are contemplating making it a varsity sport in the near future. A telegraphic meet was held between Amherst and Tufts with 140 freshmen taking part in the ten events. Others of the same character are being discussed by other institutions for the near future.

The scope of intramural athletics at several institutions has been greatly widened and more space, equipment, and time are being devoted for the general good of the majority. This is a pleasing tendency, and will aid us to refute the charge that all of the money is spent on the trained athlete who needs it the least.

No direct charges of proselyting have been made to your representative, who happens to be the New England representative elected to receive such charges. Occasional rumors and complaints have reached him by hearsay, but no individual has been willing to go on record and make any formal complaint. This may mean that each institution is afraid of an investigation for fear its own methods will be brought to light, or it may mean that there is so little of proselyting now that only an occasional rumor comes to light; personally your representative feels the latter to be true.

A year ago a New England Intercollegiate Basket Ball League was formed of which your representative is the secretary-treasurer. Only one season has been played, and the championship was won by New Hampshire State College. Lack of interest is being shown this year, due to distance between the institutions and to diversity of interests, so that it seems likely now that the league

as such will disband, especially since several of the members will become members of the new State College Conference.

The New England Intercollegiate Swimming League was formed and held several meets and will probably grow much stronger.

The Association of New England Colleges for Conference on Athletics held its annual convention in Worcester last May. No event of great importance took place at this time; nobody had any complaints to make which he wished threshed out in open meeting; and the Conference resolved itself into an amiable family gathering for general discussion of athletics from all points of view, and a good old-fashioned experience meeting.

In the questionnaire which was sent out, each college was asked to state whether it felt that progress had been made during the past year for the betterment of intercollegiate athletics, and all replied in the affirmative. This, I think, is the consensus of opinion; that athletics of the New England district are on a higher plane than ever before, and that progress has been made, and is constantly being made, for their betterment.

Report of the Meetings of the Association of New England College Presidents for Conference on Athletics.

The first meeting, last April, took up the question of coaching with special relation to the disadvantages of having intercollegiate athletics directed by seasonal coaches. The association formulated, as an ideal, having all the coaching of a college done by permanent members of the staff on the same status as other members of the faculty. At the last meeting, December 4, it was reported that five of the twelve colleges represented have achieved this ideal, and others reported progress toward it.

The next matter taken up was the question of the financing of intercollegiate athletics. A study is being made of that subject.

The next problem will be the improper solicitation of school-boy athletes to attend college. It is planned to make some study of this subject during the present winter, and report at a later meeting.

The association is informal and hopes to achieve results by conference, and by arousing public opinion. President Meiklejohn is president and R. B. Ogilby secretary. President Sills is the third member of the executive committee.

The other college presidents who are members of the association are:

President A. J. Roberts, Colby.
President Frederick C. Ferry, Hamilton.
President Paul D. Moody, Middlebury.
President John A. Cousens, Tufts.

Chancellor Charles A. Richmond, Union.
President Guy W. Bailey, Vermont.
President William A. Shanklin, Wesleyan.
President Harry A. Garfield, Williams.
President C. P. Gray, Bates.

YALE-PRINCETON-HARVARD ATHLETIC AGREEMENT.

There is already a working agreement whereby Harvard, Yale, and Princeton submit to a committee composed of the chairmen of their athletic boards all debatable questions affecting their relations with one another, and this committee has from time to time formulated various rules under which these institutions now conduct their athletics.

Through the new regulations, which supplement those mentioned above, the three universities hope to improve conditions and to establish intercollegiate athletics more securely in their proper position as valuable elements in a wholesome college life.

I. Financial Assistance or Inducements.

The university committee on eligibility shall, in advance of competition, require of each candidate for competition in any sport a detailed statement of the sources of his financial support, including any sums earned during vacation. In the case of each athlete who is shown to have received financial aid from others than those on whom he is naturally dependent for support, the committee shall then, in advance of his competition, submit the facts to the committee of the three chairmen (representing the three universities) which shall decide upon his eligibility.

In cases in which the motives for extending aid to an athlete are not clear to the committee of the three chairmen, that committee shall take into account failure on the part of the athlete to maintain a creditable record in his academic course in character, scholarship, and willingness to meet his obligations, as evidence that a continuance of financial aid to the athlete on grounds of character, scholarship, and conduct seems unwise, and that therefore the committee may have to declare him ineligible.

In interpreting rules 1 and 2 below, the committee of the three chairmen shall take into consideration the motives of those who give the aid and the motives of those who receive it.

1. No man who has ever received any pecuniary reward or its equivalent by reason of his connection with athletics, whether for playing, coaching, or acting as teacher in any branch of sport, or engaging therein in any capacity, shall represent his university in any athletic team or crew, except that the committee of the three chairmen may permit such participation in intercollegiate athletics by men who might technically be debarred under the letter of the rule, but who in the judgment of the committee have not commercialized their athletic ability or offended against the spirit of the foregoing provision.

2. No student shall represent his university in any athletic team or crew who receives, from others than those on whom he is naturally dependent for financial support, money by gift or loan, or the equivalent of money, such as board and lodging, etc., unless the source and character of these gifts or payments to him shall be approved by the committee of the three chairmen on the ground that they have not accrued to him primarily because of his ability as an athlete.

II. Scholarships.

Awards of all scholarships, prizes, and of all loans made by the university shall be approved by a duly authorized officer or committee of

the university, and the terms, and the names of the recipients, of all scholarships and prizes shall be published in the catalogue of the university.

III. Transferred Students.

Any student who transfers to Harvard, Yale, or Princeton from another college or university after this agreement goes into effect shall be ineligible to represent Harvard, Yale, or Princeton in any sport in which he represented his former college or university on any university or freshman team while playing against opponents not members of that institution.

IV. Proselyting in Preparatory Schools.

The three universities wholly disapprove of all propaganda, either through special inducements or through disparagement of other institutions, to induce boys in the schools to go to a particular institution. The defraying of part or all of the expenses of visiting the university by anyone except the persons on whom a boy is naturally dependent may be interpreted to disqualify him from representing that university in any intercollegiate sport, if in the judgment of the committee of the three chairmen such aid was given to induce the recipient to enter that institution.

V. Coaching System.

1. It should be the aim of each university, as far as practicable, to have the coaching of all teams done only by members of its regular staff.
2. No coach shall receive for his services any money or other valuable consideration except through the university authorities.
3. While under contract no coach shall write for publication on the subject of athletics without first submitting for approval by the university authorities any articles intended for publication.
4. The provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 shall be incorporated in any contract hereafter made with an athletic coach.

VI. Football Games.

1. The training of teams shall not begin at the university or elsewhere prior to the week before the university opens.
2. The number of intercollegiate games shall be reduced to a number consistent with the shortened season prescribed in the preceding paragraph.
3. No post-season contests, or contests for the purpose of settling sectional or other championships, or involving long and expensive trips or extended absence from the university shall be permitted.
4. The freshman team shall not be absent from the college for more than two games in a season.
5. The efforts of the Central Board on Officials to uphold the fearless administration of the rules and the maintenance of the highest standards of sportsmanship are heartily indorsed.

VII. Athletic Schedules.

In making the schedules effort shall be made, so far as possible, to arrange contests only with teams representing institutions employing similar standards of eligibility and similar training methods.

VIII. Athletic Publicity.

The matter of publicity shall be subject to constant supervision and study in an effort to lessen undue emphasis upon athletics in general and football in particular.

IX. Effective January 1, 1923.

The foregoing regulations shall go into effect January 1, 1923.

SECOND DISTRICT.

DR. GEORGE L. MEYLAN, COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

The colleges of the second district have experienced in full measure the wave of intense athletic interest which has swept over the whole country since the war. The past year has been marked by unprecedented student enthusiasm, record-breaking attendance at intercollegiate athletic events, and steadily increasing public interest and newspaper publicity. A result of this expansion is that the problems of sane administration, proper co-ordination with the curriculum, and other college activities, grow larger and more difficult.

The organization of athletic conferences in the second district was recommended in last year's report. During the year, much effort has been expended in this direction, and the Middle Atlantic Collegiate Athletic Conference was organized at Philadelphia in April with eighteen institutions as members. The first annual meeting was held at Philadelphia, December 16. Twenty-two delegates representing fifteen colleges were present. Many delegates reported definite progress in athletic administration in their respective institutions since last April, and they stated that much help had been derived from membership in the conference. Much credit is due Professor Samuel C. Palmer of Swarthmore and Dean Howard McClenahan of Princeton for their splendid work in organizing this conference.

A similar effort was made to organize a conference in northern New York, but without success. There is great need for a conference in that district, and it is hoped that one may be organized when the large institutions take the initiative and invite the small colleges to meet with them.

In order to ascertain the present practice and attitude of the colleges in the second district concerning some of the important athletic problems, the following questionnaire was sent to the twenty-eight colleges in the district:

1. Does your college enforce the one-year rule?
2. Does your college play freshmen on varsity teams?

3. Does your college permit summer baseball by members of your varsity teams?

4. Are preparatory and high school athletes in your district offered inducements to register in particular colleges?

5. Is your college a member of any intercollegiate athletic league or conference governing all sports?

6. How many of your coaches are season coaches?—college officers giving full-time service?

7. Please check the sources of income for the support of athletics in your college:

- Student fees.
- College funds.
- Alumni contributions.
- Gate receipts.

8. What is the approximate proportion of your budget for athletics obtained from football gate receipts?

Answers were obtained as follows:

No.	Name of College	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4	Question 5
1	Allegheny College	No	Yes	Yes	Can't answer	Yes
2	Carnegie Inst. of Tech	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No
3	Colgan University	Yes	It enters without examination and after work	It gives entrance exam on organized teams	Reports seem well borne	No
4	College of City of N. Y.	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes
5	Columbia University	Yes	No	On admission teams with representatives of the various colleges	No to try to exclude	No
6	Cornell University	Yes	No	Excludes committee persons and when no admission is charged	Yes	Yes
7	Dickinson College	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
8	Framingham College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
9	Hamilton College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	Harvard College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
11	Yale University	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	Yale University	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
13	New York University	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14	Penn. State College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
15	Princeton University	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
16	Rutgers College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
17	Stevens Inst. of Tech	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
18	Swartmore College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
19	Swarthmore University	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
20	Temple University	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
21	Union College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
22	U. S. Military Academy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
23	University of Penn.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
24	University of Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
25	University of Rochester	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
26	Washington and Jefferson	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
27	Westminster College	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
28	West Virginia University	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

The answers to the first question show that three colleges have adopted the one-year rule during the past year, and that all but five colleges in the second district now have this rule. In this connection it is interesting to mention that Rutgers College has adopted a drastic migratory rule which prevents any student who has ever attended another college representing Rutgers in athletics.

There are thirteen colleges now which do not play freshmen on varsity teams as against eleven colleges last year.

The answers to the question about summer baseball indicate that a number of colleges in this district have adopted the rule adopted by the National Association requiring students to obtain permission from the university athletic committee to play baseball during the summer.

The answers to question four seem to show that the practice of offering inducements to preparatory and high school athletes to matriculate in a particular college is a widespread evil.

The answers to question six show that a slight majority of athletic coaches in the second district are seasonal coaches. There are still many difficulties in the way of realizing the ideal situation urged in every annual report of the N. C. A. A., *i. e.*, that all coaches be full-time college officers appointed like other college teachers.

The sources of financial support for college athletics are almost entirely from students and gate receipts. Only nine colleges contribute a portion of the budget for athletics out of college funds. May not some of the difficulties of commercialism in college athletics be attributed to this condition?

The answers to the last question explain to some extent why football holds such a large place in college athletics. Approximately one-half of all the money spent for college athletics comes from football receipts.

THIRD DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR THOMAS NELSON, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The third district comprises the states of Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and North Carolina.

Reports from the various institutions in this district indicate that conditions during the past year have been generally satisfactory. A decided increase in interest has been shown in all branches of athletics, especially in football.

Of the eight institutions in this district which are members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, five are members of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference; in addition to these, two other institutions in Virginia are members, Virginia Poly-

technic Institute and Virginia Military Institute. As the number of institutions in this conference is limited to twenty-one, it will be seen that the third district is taking an active part in the work of the conference. This is clearly an indication of the character of athletics in the various institutions, as the rules of the S. I. C. embrace the following: faculty control of athletics; migratory rule; abolition of training table; playing of strictly freshman teams.

The migratory rule was modified at a recent meeting of the conference, and reads as follows:

"No person who has participated in any intercollegiate contest in any branch of sport as a member of any college team shall be permitted to participate in any intercollegiate contest in the same sport as a member of a team of any other institution in this conference."

For participation in athletics the definition of a freshman is as follows:

"A student entering college for the first time from high school or its equivalent."

The advantage of such a definition will be to keep the freshman team strictly in that class, so that a young man entering college for the first time will not have to compete for a position on the freshman team with men who have been in college previously and for one reason or another have not advanced to a higher class.

The one-year residence rule together with the migratory rule are efficient safeguards against the professional player, or, as he is called, the "tramp athlete"; and it would be advantageous for every college and university to adopt these rules.

From correspondence I have had as representative of the third district with colleges in this district, and from observation, I believe the following statements will show the condition of athletics in this district.

1. A much larger participation of undergraduates this year in sports of all kinds, especially in football, baseball, and basket ball. As many as from sixty to eighty are reporting for each of these sports.

2. Better sportsmanship, cleaner play, and better relations between the institutions than in any previous year.

3. Less betting at games, due to the determination of college authorities, coaches, players, and students to eradicate this evil.

4. Faculties of institutions have control of athletics.

5. Full-time coaches are engaged. Where seasonal coaches are engaged they are used as assistants.

6. An honest effort has been made to interpret the rules of the N. C. A. A. and the S. I. C., and to live up to the requirements.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

DR. S. V. SANFORD, UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.

The fourth district comprises the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, and South Carolina.

In 1894 the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association was formed in order that athletics in the colleges of the South might be maintained "on a high plane in keeping with the high purpose of education." It is an organization of thirty-one institutions—large and small, state and denominational. This organization was a pioneer in its efforts in the South "to eradicate evils, abuses, and misuses, and to work toward a healthier, and a saner, and a worthier athletic life." For twenty-eight years it has been a potent factor for good in our athletic activities, and it still has a great mission to perform.

For ten years there has been a strong and growing belief among the larger members of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association that another organization should be formed. Because of the heterogeneity of the membership many difficult and perplexing problems arose. In 1920 the larger institutions in this Association, aided by other similar institutions in the third district, organized the Southern Intercollegiate Conference.

The Southern Intercollegiate Conference was permanently organized in Atlanta, December, 1921, and held its first anniversary meeting, December, 1922. The following institutions, arranged alphabetically, constitute the membership of the Conference: University of Alabama, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Clemson College, University of Florida, University of Georgia, Georgia School of Technology, University of Kentucky, Louisiana State University, University of Maryland, Mississippi A. & M. College, University of Mississippi, North Carolina State College, University of North Carolina, University of South Carolina, University of Tennessee, Tulane University, Vanderbilt University, University of Virginia, Virginia Military Institute, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Washington and Lee University.

A study of the membership of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference reveals these facts: (1) Every state university and technical institution in the South is a member of this Conference; (2) twelve are members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association and nine are not; (3) nine members are in the third and twelve are in the fourth district.

The fundamental principles upon which this organization is founded are these:

(a) *A gentleman's agreement:* Members of the Conference will consider it a friendly act if other members will furnish them at

any time any information concerning the eligibility of the players; further, if any college have information that should be brought to the attention of any other member of the Conference and that college fail to present said information, that such a college would be considered derelict in its duties.

(b) *Faculty control*. This Conference requires faculty responsibility and control of intercollegiate athletics.

(c) *One-year residence rule*. No person shall participate in intercollegiate athletics at an institution until after the expiration of twelve months from date of his matriculation there.

(d) *Scholarship requirement*. And until he shall have completed the scholastic requirements of that institution.

(e) *Migratory rule*. No person who has participated in any intercollegiate contest as a member of any college team shall be permitted to participate in any intercollegiate contest in that sport as a member of any other institution in this Conference.

(f) *Amateur rule*. No person shall be permitted to participate in any intercollegiate contest who has used or is using his knowledge of athletics or his athletic skill for gain.

A conference composed of institutions of the same relative size, of the same entrance requirements, and operating under the same stringent and progressive regulations should be a factor of such power as to be the means of keeping athletic ideals on a high plane.

It is believed that this gentleman's agreement will largely eliminate many of the serious or apparently serious mistakes that have been made in the past. This means that each institution must "assume full responsibility for its athletic disposition, attitude, obligation, honor, in enforcing rigidly and fearlessly all the rules and regulations of the constitution of the Conference—not in letter only, but in spirit also." Within each institution must be discovered the center of its own moral gravity.

It is a significant fact that at the 1921 meeting of the "Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools of the Southern States" a committee of five was appointed to inquire into the condition and administration of athletics in the colleges belonging to that association. "It is a most hopeful sign when this Association, with its fine traditions and its record of accomplishment in raising the standards of colleges and secondary schools, decides to take greater official cognizance of this problem."

This association and the Southern Intercollegiate Conference agree that faculty control should not only include matters of eligibility of players, entrance requirements, scholastic standing, but should also include control of finances, selection of coaches, and similar questions. Both agree that the coach should be an official of professorial rank, whose character and training should be such as to inspire the highest degree of confidence and respect on the

part of both students and faculty. His time should not be too greatly taken up with routine coaching, but he should be free to devote his attention to matters of athletic administration.

What we are interested in most is in making our intercollegiate sports and all our athletic activities an integral part of the college work, not a part outside the college work.

There is no doubt in my mind that the ever increasing cost of conducting intercollegiate sports constitutes one of the gravest phases of the problem. In many cases the price of admission is entirely too high—a price intended for the classes and not the masses. However, it would appear from the number that cannot be admitted to the games on account of the inadequate accommodations that admission price is not excessive.

With the great interest in football and the ever increasing attendance and the enormous gate receipts, we are confronted with a real problem—to keep intercollegiate football out of the hands of private enterprise. There seems to be a tendency on the part of municipalities in this district to erect stadiums and to prevail on colleges to play their games in them. The great inducement held out is the financial returns. Are we not running into a tendency to overemphasize sports? There is such a tendency in this district. The ideal plan, of course, is to play the games on the college campus. We must guard against this growing desire to play games in large cities, away from the student body, simply to increase the gate receipts.

One of the evils that must be combated is scouting for promising high school and secondary school athletes. From an investigation that I have made I am convinced that this practice of scouting is no worse in the South than in other sections, yet it is a growing evil and must be regulated as soon as possible. We know that "it tends to over-exaggerate in the mind of the high school student the relative importance of athletics, and leads inevitably in the end to offering undue inducements to the boy to attend a particular institution." This phase of athletics deserves the careful attention and consideration of the national body. Athletics should develop, not destroy, character.

All through this district there is a widespread interest in intercollegiate contests, particularly in football and basket ball. There is still great interest in baseball, but not so great as in former years. There are certain games on the schedule that attract good crowds. With the great interest in intercollegiate sports there has arisen a desire to bet on the games. We cannot hope to curb this gambling spirit so long as the youth of the college see older men actively engaged in promoting betting. We can lead a crusade against it in our student rallies and in our student publications, but something more drastic than this must be done. The

daily press will have to come to our aid in helping to stamp out this menace or our great college sports will be badly crippled. This "betting evil" is on the increase in this district.

Intersectional games are increasing among the members of the Southern Intercollegiate Conference. To my mind games of this type cannot fail to stimulate higher ideals in intercollegiate sports. It is true that they fail in their true worth when carried to excess or when used for advertising purposes. If, however, the games are properly safeguarded they will act as another means of bringing all sections to a better and clearer understanding of each other.

Our athletic situation is by no means ideal. We have a long journey yet to make, but if we are patient and honest we shall see sports more nearly approach the ideal. We still have violators of the amateur law, and we still have men who accept illegal or doubtful scholarships, but both these evils are on the decline. We do our best to curb these evils, but even then we fail oftentimes.

Each year we find alumni more and more loyal and more and more anxious to aid those to whom the difficult position of handling athletics has been assigned. Not antagonism but co-operation among alumni is the rule except in rare cases. Whatever may be our shortcomings, it is certain that we are on the road to cleaner sports and a higher type of athlete. Not by revolution but by evolution has man worked out his destiny, so it is with athletics in our colleges.

Finally, athletic contests have won a high place in the affections of the students, alumni, and friends of the institutions, and their aid should always be sought, appreciated, and encouraged, but the responsibility for a thing so important must be left to the same hands that guide other matters of greater importance. "The time has come for colleges to declare the policy and make no apology for it, that athletics is as much the business of the president, faculty, and trustees, as is the teaching of mathematics or history, and no more to be relinquished to students and alumni than are the other features of the college work and government."

FIFTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR T. F. MORAN, PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

(No report was received from this district.)

SIXTH DISTRICT.

ACTING PRESIDENT D. W. MOREHOUSE, DRAKE UNIVERSITY.

In the report from the sixth district for 1921, Dean S. W. Beyer, of the Iowa State College, called attention to the local ath-

letic associations of the several states comprising the district, saying that "at the present time these local organizations are being rejuvenated. In some cases they have been entirely remodeled in every way." Realizing how definitely this is the situation and pursuant to the request from President Pierce for specific and accurate information on such local situations, I sent the much-de-spised questionnaire to about sixty colleges and universities in the sixth district. The results indicate that there are at least eight athletic associations with a membership of approximately sixty educational institutions.

Missouri Valley Conference.

As is well known, the Missouri Valley Conference of Faculty Representatives is the dominating influence athletically, its membership consisting of the largest schools of all the states in the district, excepting North Dakota and South Dakota, and one from the seventh district, the University of Oklahoma. Its policies and practices are on as high a plane as any conference in the National Collegiate Athletic Association. It is under positive faculty control. In only two of the institutions is there anything of the character of an alumni and student athletic association which has anything to do with the conduct of athletics and these have become inactive in both schools. The athletic relations between the members of the conference are most cordial. The "round robin" in basket ball has proven a fine success and has led to the feeble suggestion for a similar arrangement in football. At the December meeting the practice of playing football games with "sniper" institutions was discussed at some length but no action was taken. The rules committee of the conference was directed to formulate and present for adoption at the next semi-annual meeting a rule to the effect that members shall not schedule football games with colleges of Class B (See Missouri Valley classification) who use freshmen in intercollegiate athletics. Such action, it is thought, would be a strong deterrent to proselyting from high schools. Although the public press is daily rating the standing of its teams the members of the conference pay little attention to championships and schedules are never made up with this end in view.

Iowa Athletic Conference.

Possibly the next strongest association in the sixth district was the Iowa Athletic Conference with its "six calendar months rule." The conference has practically disappeared, or is now existing under the name of the Mid-West Athletic Conference of Colleges, with a membership of three Iowa colleges, Coe, Cornell, and Dubuque. It is unfortunate that this conference should have dwindled

in its Iowa membership since its ideals and practices were practically the same as in the larger associations.

Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

The Iowa Intercollegiate Athletic Association is composed of thirteen of the smaller Iowa colleges, a number of which were formerly members of the Iowa Athletic Conference. In these schools freshmen are not barred from intercollegiate competition. There is no migratory rule. The function of the conference is both administrative and regulatory and it is under faculty control.

Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

The Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association has a membership of fifteen colleges and normal schools in the state of Missouri. Of this league, Mr. George H. Pritchard, Director of Physical Education at Drury College, says:

"The conference is more or less under faculty control and coaches if they are recognized as members of the faculty may represent their institution.

"The conference is both administrative and regulatory, our eligibility committee being administrative officers in five institutions.

"All the colleges of the state use their freshmen. There is some talk of barring them but I doubt if that will happen for some time as I see Missouri athletics.

"While I like to win, yet I would like to see the time come when that would be secondary to clean sport and the educational value of playing on athletic teams. There is altogether too much stress placed on championships."

Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

The Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Conference has about twenty members and associate members, consisting of the normal schools and colleges within the state. Definite information concerning this conference seemed very difficult to obtain. From the replies received I should judge it is under strict faculty control. Freshmen are used by all institutions. There is no migratory rule, and the functions of the association are both administrative and regulatory.

Nebraska Collegiate Athletic Association.

The Nebraska Collegiate Athletic Association has a membership of all the schools and colleges in Nebraska except the State University and Creighton University. Their athletics are conducted on practically the same basis as in the other state associa-

tions, with no freshman rule and no migratory rule. The functions are administrative and regulatory and under the control of the faculty.

The North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference

The newest conference in the district is called the North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference. It is composed of the University of North Dakota, North Dakota Agricultural College, University of South Dakota, South Dakota State College, Morningside College, Des Moines University, Creighton University, and Nebraska Wesleyan. The ninth, or St. Thomas's, has recently withdrawn. Concerning faculty control, Professor Paul Davis of North Dakota says that the past year the director of athletics or physical training was the sole representative at this conference. In the future two members of the faculty will represent each institution, one from the athletic department, the other to represent strictly the faculty in general. At the present time freshmen are allowed to play and there is no migratory rule. However, at the meeting on December 5, the conference voted to adopt the freshman rule, beginning September 1, 1924. The athletic situation in the Dakotas has been rather unique, and for that reason I take the liberty of quoting from Dr. Davis's letter. He says, "I think all the institutions of the Dakotas . . . are making great progress in cleaning up athletics from every standpoint. At the present time the great majority of institutions that we meet are cleaner than at any time in the history of the institution. Of course you will always find one institution in every state that is negligent concerning strict eligibility rule, etc.; but these institutions will find themselves marooned high and dry without a representative schedule in the near future, for the policy of all institutions in this part of the country at the present time is to keep all schools *that are doubtful* off their schedules. The adoption of the freshman rule in the near future will be a big step to make things better."

South Dakota Intercollegiate Athletic Association.

The South Dakota Intercollegiate Athletic Association seems to have only one member, so far as I am able to determine. I do not know that the association would therefore consider itself active at the present time. Huron College was the only institution replying to the questionnaire. From this information it seems that they have no freshman rule, but the conference is under faculty control.

A. A. U.

Only two institutions in the district reported membership in the A. A. U.

Track Athletics.

Track athletics in the district have come to be a very strong factor in the athletic life of the colleges. The classic Iowa Intercollegiate Track and Field Meet is probably the oldest organized effort in the district to popularize this delightful sport. It has thirty-two years of practically continuous record, having been established in 1890, and still has a strong following. It is under the auspices of the State University of Iowa, Iowa State College, Grinnell, and Drake, but is participated in by practically all the schools of the state. For several years past the Iowa State High School Track and Field Meet has been running in connection with it, making an athletic event of state-wide interest. The Missouri Valley Track and Field Meet is by far the dominating track event in the district. It is constantly growing in interest and the records made speak for themselves. The Drake Relays should be mentioned as an athletic event of intersectional interest. It has come to take such proportions as make it a formidable competitor with any relay meet in the nation. It is conducted solely for the benefit of athletics and the teams share in all profits when there are any.

Athletics for Women.

Considerable agitation has been developed over the possibility of athletics for women. A large number of schools are giving this branch of physical education very serious attention. In Drake University, in addition to the regular floor work in the gymnasium and basket ball, hockey, tennis, hiking, and swimming are outdoor sports which have found great favor among the young ladies and are participated in by a remarkably large number. The desirability of further encouraging such work was stressed by many of the replies to the questionnaire.

Administration.

From the standpoint of the school administrator, the athletics of the district present the same perplexing problems that are found in every district. The high salaries of the coaches, the tremendous cost of equipment, and the traveling expenses make the athletic problem one of the most difficult for the college administrator. In my judgment some sane, sensible attitude should be taken by the colleges concerning athletic expenses. The fabulous prices paid coaches have been made possible by the act of the college administrators themselves. If one college succeeds in developing a strong athletic staff, immediately it is open to the attack of other colleges seeking capable men for their staff, and because of this unwholesome practice, which is not tolerated at all with regard to academic men, many of our problems have been

brought about. An athletic coach should be as stable a part of the instructional staff as the dean of a college, and he should feel the same loyal interest in his institution. The oft suggested scheme of a graduate system is probably the best solution for this matter. If the tendency to commercialize the time of the athletic coach continues, our college athletics are doomed to the same level as professional athletics.

In concluding, I would recommend that some provision be made whereby the respective representatives of the nine districts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association could pay personal visits to the schools and colleges of the districts, presenting to them the plans and purposes of athletics as viewed by this Association, and urging upon all schools, irrespective of size and strength, the absolute necessity of keeping athletics upon a very high plane, free from professionalism, and not allow it to be the all absorbing topic in the college's program. I believe the time has come when education of this kind will bear fruit.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

MAJOR L. S. ASHBURN, A. & M. COLLEGE OF TEXAS.

Many forward looking steps taken in the interest of a higher type of sportsmanship, and the safeguarding of intercollegiate athletics against commercialism and professionalism have marked the year in the seventh district. Every one of the conferences in this district has adopted rules and regulations designed to promote a higher type of athletics.

The seventh district has faculty control, even among its junior colleges, and faculty control of athletics is the one safeguard against the evils which fasten themselves upon intercollegiate competition.

The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association this year adopted the freshman or one-year rule, and the "migratory" rule, aimed at the tramp athlete. The Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association, composed of the smaller colleges of the state, also adopted the migratory rule. The one-year transfer rule and the freshman rule are prevalent in this district.

The gambling evil is on the decline in the seventh district. Publication of articles in college papers and the secular press has done much in combating this evil.

Many helpful measures have been adopted by the Texas Intercollegiate Athletic Association, the Southwest Athletic Association, the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, the Missouri Valley and Rocky Mountain Conferences, in this dis-

trict. The year's changes in the Southwest Athletic Association will reflect the general trend in all of these conferences.

The rapid development of high school athletics and the scheduling of intersectional games between high schools, while a natural result, is dangerous in some ways. The high school athlete is petted, pampered, and spoiled. The Southwest Athletic Association is making a great effort to reduce the evil of bidding for these players.

At a conference this year the southwestern body adopted stringent regulations seeking to correct these evils. They are as follows:

Preamble to Regulations.

"The members of the Southwest Conference are convinced that offering inducements to high school and other prospective athletes constitutes a grave menace to both interscholastic and intercollegiate athletics.

"Therefore the following institutions through our faculty representatives and athletic officers pledge ourselves to discourage vigorously the practice of offering any inducements because of athletic ability, whether this be done by members of the faculty, coaching staff, alumni, students, or friends of the respective institutions."

This agreement to be signed by the president, faculty chairman, head coach, and business manager of the college.

Regulations Adopted by Southwest Conference.

"1. No institution shall through any of its organizations campaign for athletes, either by trips or correspondence.

"2. No inducements shall be offered by any athletic authority or with his sanction.

"3. No athlete shall receive any remuneration except for work actually done, and in this the rate of pay shall be the average for all students of the institution engaged in similar work.

"4. No scholarships shall be granted for athletic ability solely.

"5. Training tables may be maintained, provided the students who eat there shall bear the entire expense."

Competition in exhibition games by charity organizations is denied athletes of the Southwest Athletic Conference. Athletes cannot participate in home games with or without compensation except through the permission of the president of the conference.

No post-season football games can be scheduled.

All of the institutions of this district are placing greater stress on intramural athletics, and the expansion of athletic and physical training programs to include a far larger proportion of the college enrollment.

It has been a big year in the Southwest for athletics. All of the games have drawn well and competition has been keen. Fully 25,000 persons saw Texas University and Texas A. and M. battle on Thanksgiving day at the State Capitol.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

DEAN GEORGE C. MANLY, SCHOOL OF LAW OF THE UNIVERSITY OF DENVER.

The Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference embraces an active membership of the leading universities and colleges of Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana. The conference is active, and has held its regular meetings December 10, 1921, March 18, October 1, and December 9, 1922.

The regular exchange of certificates of athletic eligibility among the several institutions has been promptly and effectively carried out, and each institution has rendered a loyal obedience to the rulings of the conference in such matters. There has been a great improvement generally in the behavior of the rival student bodies at intercollegiate games; but one slight incident has marred the perfect harmony in that respect. Certain newspapers have magnified two slight alleged attacks upon student trophies or college property, but investigations failed to disclose that any students were responsible therefor; in both cases the organized student bodies instantly repudiated any responsibility, either by way of suggestion or participation.

The attendance at the football contests of the season just closing has been exceptionally large, and public interest in such games has been greatly stimulated; the games have been characterized by good sportsmanship, and the newspapers and public have made favorable comment by reason thereof. The gradual growth of public favor is prompting many lovers of intercollegiate sports to agitate the question of erecting a large concrete bowl in Denver, which will give greater accommodation to the public and stimulate intercollegiate sports generally.

The faculty representatives from the different institutions are well satisfied with the workings of the conference and feel well repaid for the efforts expended during the past fourteen years. The machinery of the conference has functioned smoothly and satisfactorily.

NINTH DISTRICT.

PROFESSOR LESLIE J. AYER, UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON.

The ninth district of your Association comprises generally the Pacific coast states. Standards, policies, questions of eligibility,

and athletic relations between and among the various colleges and universities are regulated by organizations known as athletic conferences. The leading conference, which practically sets the standards and dominates the policies of this district, is the Pacific Coast Intercollegiate Athletic Conference, comprised of the following educational institutions: The University of California, University of Washington, University of Oregon, Oregon Agricultural College, Stanford University, State College of Washington, University of Idaho, and the University of Southern California. A study of the conditions and problems confronting this conference and their attempted and suggested solutions will constitute a fair report on intercollegiate athletics in the ninth district.

The increased interest of the public in athletics is evidenced particularly in the attendance at football games. Several games—one at Seattle and one at Pasadena—had an attendance of approximately 40,000 each, and the California-Stanford game had an attendance of 55,000. The California-Stanford dual track meet had an attendance of 15,000, and while difficult to estimate, it is probable that from 15,000 to 20,000 witnessed the Washington-California crew race.

Apace with and in response to this show of public interest a number of large stadiums, primarily for athletic purposes, either have been constructed or are in the course of construction. The University of Washington has a stadium with a present seating capacity of 30,000, and contemplated capacity of 60,000. Stanford University has a stadium with a capacity of 60,000. Pasadena has a stadium of 60,000. At Los Angeles, adjacent to the campus of the University of Southern California, a stadium is practically completed with a capacity of 75,000. This will be used by, and it is understood will be under the control of, the University of Southern California. At the University of California construction is now under headway for a stadium with a capacity of 72,000, at a cost of \$1,100,000, to be completed by the opening of the next season in football.

The large sums of money involved in construction, the large sums involved in gate receipts, and the enormous publicity given to the staging of these great public spectacles cannot help but arouse anxiety and apprehension as to the outcome. Commercialism is the usual cry. Care should be used, however, in the indiscriminate use of this term, as in many senses it is not necessarily an evil. It must be borne in mind that athletics are not commercialized merely because of large crowds and enormous gate receipts. Rightly used and managed, these alleged evils offer the universities the greatest opportunity for the future development of athletics and the education of the public to the finest ideals in sports. Further, these spectacles today have become a real factor and phase in public life. The educational institutions may not have desired

in the first instance to sponsor intercollegiate athletics in this larger public aspect, but it now seems too late to question their obligation. And what body is better suited, with its expert training and high ideals?

The experiences of the Pacific Coast Conference in scheduling may be a matter of both interest and enlightenment to the eastern institutions. In the major intercollegiate sports, games are annually and regularly scheduled and exchanged, which because of distance and change of climate the eastern teams have thought prohibitive. When Idaho or Washington State College plays the University of Southern California (and they schedule and play annually), the extreme north plays the extreme south and a trip one way of over 1,700 miles is required. Bearing in mind that Boston and New York are approximately 1,000 miles from Chicago and that the mountainous railway routes of the West require slower travel, it is apparent that games regularly scheduled here without hesitation represent approximately twice the distance of the occasional East-Midwest games, which were formerly frowned upon, not so much because of loss of time but for fear the contest would not be representative. In fact, any of the five northern teams in competition with any of the three southern teams of the Pacific Coast Conference travel approximately the distance from New York to Chicago, and all these teams exchange games each year. These schedules, and they are successfully carried out, indicate the possibilities of occasional intersectional games.

Specific and general problems called for added legislation the past year which may be of interest to the other districts. The conference went on record as being opposed to post-season intersectional football games, except at rare intervals, and then only when promoted and managed by the conference or some member of the conference. This would seem to preclude any member of the conference from participation hereafter in the Pasadena New Year's Day game, both as a matter of policy and because the Pasadena authorities insist on the promotion of their own game. The conference, however, adopted a resolution limiting the regular season to and including the second Saturday after Thanksgiving each year, thus making possible occasional intersectional games immediately following the usual football season. This adjustment met with the approval of all the members, and differences which had grown out of a misunderstanding with Stanford University were thus amicably settled.

The coast institutions have variously the quarter and semester systems. The quarter system providing for full-time attendance often made freshman participation and three subsequent years of participation impossible, the student by continuous attendance completing his work within three calendar years. On the other

hand, a student entering the winter quarter could by attendance at the spring and summer quarters become eligible for the varsity squad the following fall quarter. It was therefore provided that one year's calendar residence would be required, and until one year's residence, except in case of transfer students, the student could participate as a freshman.

The conference rule providing for three years' varsity competition in each sport left a loophole for an unlimited number of years in different sports. Not wishing to penalize the student who might meritoriously be absent from the university, a rule was adopted limiting the three years' competition in varsity sports to four separate academic years.

The rule relating to participation in athletics by transfer students received an added penalty. Transfers heretofore have been limited to participation only after one calendar year's residence. Hereafter, in addition to the prior limitation, the transfer itself will be counted as a year's participation, allowing in such cases only two years in the aggregate in varsity competition.

Consideration was also given to more adequate methods for the detection and prevention of professionalism and proselyting. A plan worthy of commendation suggests that an affidavit be required from every candidate, stating in detail the entire source of his income as well as the conditions attendant and precedent to his entrance in the institution. Attacking these evils from another angle, it is suggested that the N. C. A. A. could perform a real service by a distribution of propaganda among the secondary schools, warning against these evils and setting forth high athletic ideals.

This Association functions chiefly in the upbuilding of true ideals in sports and the removal of evils. To effectively remedy evils necessitates a study of their cause, which itself may not be an evil. Professionalism and proselyting have been the two outstanding evils in all forms of intercollegiate athletics. The desire to win is the forerunner of both. And urging on the desire to win we find large crowds and large gate receipts, an intense public interest, popular demand, and a responsive press.

The solution of this grave problem lies in control. Intercollegiate athletics are conducted and sponsored by the colleges and universities. Logically and naturally the control should be with the administration and faculty of these institutions. This control should be direct and responsive; if lost it becomes a menace not only to athletics but may prove a menace even to the administration and faculty themselves.

In the report submitted last year it was suggested that administration and faculty control were essential. May it now be added that the control should be direct and responsive. This suggests a

consideration of the various systems of control and an analysis of their good points and deficiencies.

We have three representative types in the Pacific Coast Conference. The University of Washington has a faculty athletic committee acting through its chairman, a board of control for student activities acting through their graduate manager, and the coach in the sport in question. The distribution of powers in athletics is not clear under this system. Theoretically the faculty representative with his committee determines the policies, the graduate manager acts as business agent, and the coach coaches. Obviously, as most athletic problems involve all three, they should, and usually do, advise with each other. The inherent difficulty in such a system is the administration of athletics in case of disagreement, as each will probably consider himself the divinely appointed instrument. It is unnecessary to comment upon the ultimate end of a divided or discordant house.

As the faculty representative expresses the sentiment of the administration and faculty, and is not likely to be personally or primarily interested in large gate receipts or in winning games, it would seem that logically he should be in charge. Unfortunately, however, he is often neither experienced nor trained in athletics, it not being his chosen profession, and he may really not even be particularly interested in its problems, particularly where his other regular duties take the greater portion of his time. If he is inexperienced or inattentive, it is needless to say that those who are particularly interested will willingly appropriate his duties and exercise his powers.

Lamentable as it may be, the present-day graduate manager and coach have tenures far from permanent, measured largely by successful seasons in finances and games. Obviously, feeling success to be dependent on the winning of games, there is a strong temptation to draw fine lines and seek methods for the evasion of the athletic policies of the conference. Pressed by the public who support a winning team, by the alumni who too often want to win at any cost, and by a press which wants a winning team and conditions personal commendations on it, the temptation often becomes too strong, and the evils of professionalism and proselyting abound in intangible forms and systems, insidiously destroying the vitals of the true ideals in sport. Comment is unnecessary as to the importance of the personnel of the control in such a situation.

The second type is represented by the University of California, this university having apparently delegated its control to the graduate manager. The coach is consulted, and the manager acts usually after advising with the faculty representative. The system is to be commended for its centralization of power. Its chief dangers lie in the commitment of policies and their execution to

one whose position may likely depend upon his success in large financial returns, which in turn largely depend on a winning team and a schedule based on financial returns. The fundamental objection may also be raised that he is not trained and not interested in athletics for their real intrinsic development.

The third type was found at Stanford University, whose athletics were conducted by a board of control composed of faculty, alumni (including the graduate manager), and student members. As a policy-making body such a board was undoubtedly valuable, but certainly not as an executive body. The faults are similar to those in the first type but more accentuated, as the board is more unwieldy. This was the situation at Stanford until President Wilbur recently appointed Dr. Barrow, who is the director of physical education, as the executive head of athletics, and relegated the board to a policy-making and advisory body, which it originally was. Under his system, the board is, as stated, continued as an advisory body, the graduate manager functions in a position similar to the comptroller to the university, and the faculty representative has centralized control, direction, and responsibility. The weakness in such a system will often be to secure the man capable of filling so responsible a position, but as a custodian of athletic policies and a solution of present intercollegiate evils, it seems the most, if not the only, effective and safe system.

May I add in conclusion that a survey and study of the various systems of control of athletics in the American universities by the National Collegiate Athletic Association would be of inestimable value and should be undertaken by this Association at once.

It is my sincere belief that the control in each individual institution is responsible and guilty for the violations which constitute the modern evils in athletics. Any institution which wishes honestly to determine whether professionalism or proselyting actually exists within its ranks has the means of determining that fact if the authority or power in actual control of athletics in the institution is really and sincerely desirous of ascertaining it.

The desire to win is the keynote to all athletic evils. Ascertain who place the highest premium on such a desire and divorce them from active control, but respect their interest in an advisory capacity. In proper control you will solve your athletic evils and attain that permanency and continuity which are indispensable to the fullest development and expansion of real athletic systems. And in this way you may save to its fullest realization the idea of sport for sport's sake, which is now becoming and playing so important a part in our public and national life.

After hearing the reports of the District Representatives, the Association adjourned at 12.45, to meet at 2 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

The Association reassembled at 2 p. m.

Mr. E. J. Cattell, president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, in a humorous and forceful address, invited the convention to meet at Philadelphia next year.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

I. FOOTBALL RULES COMMITTEE.

In the football season just closed the popularity of the game as now played has increased to an extent both unprecedented and unanticipated. There seems to be no limit to the number of people who wish to see good football and the limit of the attendance at the larger games is measured only by the physical limitations of the arena.

In the report of your committee last year, we expressed our opinion that no fundamental changes in the rules seemed to be required. Nothing in the experience of last season has tended to alter that opinion. The dangers which at the moment are threatening the prestige and good name of the game are not of such a nature that they can be averted by mere framing of rules.

Interest in the contests is so widespread and so acute that both the players and the athletic authorities in the various colleges are under a tremendous pressure to win. Under these circumstances the temptations are very great, both on the field and off, to adopt practices or policies which are directly hostile to the best ideals of the game and amateur sport, and which if indulged in generally would speedily bring the game into disrepute.

A single illustration. There have been several distressing and one or two disgraceful instances during the past season of failure to accept in anything like a sportsmanlike spirit rulings of competent officials and of failure to see to it that officials were accorded proper treatment during and after the game. Institutions which are guilty of such failures should be relegated promptly and exclusively to intramural contests until such time as they can give some assurance that they are entitled to once more participate in intercollegiate games. Proselyting, absence of the one-year rule, the tramp coach who thinks only of the successful season and considers that he has no responsibility for the protection of the game or the good name of the institution whose team he is coaching, the scheduling of games with teams from institutions which make no pretense of maintaining decent amateur sport standards are not questions for the rules committee, but they are

questions which must be considered and rightly answered if we are to maintain the good name of football.

The responsibility for proper standards and policies in connection with the preparation for and conduct of intercollegiate sports and for proper standards of play is in the last analysis squarely up to those who are responsible for the academic administration of the schools and colleges. While they properly may and necessarily must delegate to others the details of the management and training of athletic teams and the conduct of intercollegiate contests, they cannot and should not undertake to relieve themselves of ultimate responsibility.

I would like to repeat and emphasize the statement made in our report a year ago that it will require the concerted efforts of all friends of football to counteract some of the undermining tendencies which are almost certain to develop from the conditions under which the game is played today. The game itself is all right. It is in the outside influence that the danger lies. The rules committee stands ready to do its part, and the colleges, I am sure, are ready and anxious to do theirs, but it is only the close co-operation between the two that will assure the preservation and integrity of this wonderful sport. The academic authorities of the colleges have responsibilities in this connection which they must not assume are being or can be discharged either by the football rules committee, their own respective athletic authorities, or the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The objective which we are all seeking can only be reached through the close co-operation of the rules committee and the respective college administrations both academic and athletic, and for that co-operation your committee once more makes a definite appeal.

E. K. HALL,
Chairman.

II. CENTRAL BOARD ON OFFICIALS.

The Central Board has concluded perhaps the busiest year in its history, this season of 1922, having made a total of 1123 appointments for seventy-one colleges regularly using its service, forty-seven colleges occasionally using its service, freshman, western, and southern colleges and various high schools swelling the number still further. Its various communications and circulars total well over five thousand during the eight and one-half months of service, and yet this would seem to have been accomplished with more central authority, more co-operation from the officials, and at the same time less friction than ever before.

The Central Board superintended three important conventions

—one in Philadelphia at the time of the Pennsylvania Relay games, when the general plans were formulated for the season, one in New York the latter part of May, when the majority of officials were neutrally selected, and a third meeting in New York in September attended by over two hundred football officials and coaches, on a general discussion of the interpretation of the rules.

One year ago the Board emphasized three points:

1. Highest efficiency and strictest neutrality in officiating must be obtained.
2. Officials, fees, and expenses should not exceed their present basis, and the latter should be fairly adjusted.
3. All colleges signatory to this plan should have active function in its fulfillment.

1. It is our frank opinion that efficiency and neutrality in judgment of football games has reached the highest standard this past fall.

2. As far as we know, the fees and expenses have not exceeded those of previous years.

3. In regard to this point, the colleges, both in the big general meetings in Philadelphia and New York and in intimate private conferences with the Board, have most actively functioned during the past year.

One note of special importance—during the past year the authority of the Central Board, notably in four crises, would seem to have been more clearly demonstrated than ever before, and this is largely due to a very fair and generous acceptance, by the colleges in question, of matters under the Board's insistence. Detail is unnecessary, but, for the first year of its existence, the Board has felt willing to take a firm and definite stand and to stake its vitality thereon.

We feel keenly that the careful judgment of men representing the Board, with every important conference desired, should be accepted in its jurisdiction over football officiating, and the time may sometime come when officials appointed through entirely neutral sources may take charge of the great football games without previous announcement, hold entire jurisdiction over the play, and be accepted as guests of the competing colleges.

The Board would express its appreciation for the generous response from the various college football associations for their contributions to meet its additional requirements, and would place before the conference the customary statistical summary for the past year.

In closing, the chairman would express his appreciation of the constantly earnest and efficient work of Dr. H. W. Taylor, the secretary.

STATISTICS FOR 1921-1922.

	1921	1922
Number of college letters received	305	478
Number of letters written to colleges	358	441
Number of letters from officials	558	866
Number of letters to officials	430	440
Additional and circular correspondence	1900	2227
Notification and appointment cards	1650	1836
Number of telegrams received	421	441
Number of telegrams sent out	448	435
Time covered by Central Board work	8½ mo.	

Data on Schedule.

Number of colleges regularly using service	72	71
Number of colleges occasionally playing under Central Board appointments	42	47
Freshman teams using service occasionally	8	12
Western teams using service occasionally	10	8
Southern teams using service occasionally	15	8

Data on appointments.

Number of final college appointments	954	1075
Number of final freshman appointments	33	48
Number of final appointments	1059	1123
Number of different officials used	209	223
Maximum number appointments for one official	12	13

Data on Fees.

Highest fee	\$100	\$100
Lowest fee	\$ 10	\$ 10
Number of games paying highest fee	7	17

Grading of Fees.

Larger colleges:		
Minimum	\$ 20	\$ 20
Maximum	\$100	\$100
Smaller colleges:		
Minimum	\$ 10	\$ 10
Maximum	\$ 50	\$ 50

Data on Officials.

Number of officials on active Central Board list	214	242
Number on reserve list	278	470
Number of new applications on file		145
Men used not on list	0	4
Missouri Valley list—not revised		
Number on Ohio list	78	134
Number on Southern list	24	49
Southwestern		72
California—not revised		

JAMES A. BABBITT,
Chairman.

III. ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL (SOCCER) RULES COMMITTEE.

Association football during the past year has continued to demonstrate its call for an appropriate place in intramural and intercollegiate activities. Its progress is always automatic—loved by those who play the game, and approved of by all who believe in fine, active, independent outdoor exercise.

The soccer committee has functioned in three channels during the past year. First, in the publication of an increasingly valuable collegiate book under the able editorship of Douglas Stewart, the secretary of the committee; second, in committee conference as to the welfare of the game; and third, through the undivided efforts of the members of the committee to foster the game in various parts of the country. To aid this latter, a questionnaire was sent to the colleges represented on the National Collegiate Athletic Association, for adequate information.

As to the first point, little need be said about the rules book; the game does not require the intercession of prolonged committee meetings as it is stable in its organization and rules. The various intercollegiate relations have been fully demonstrated in its pages and rules instruction carefully covered.

In regard to the second point, it seemed wise, at our committee conference, to urge three things:

1. The obtaining of a fuller recognition and instruction of soccer at the various summer physical education schools.

2. The enlisting of a greater support of the sporting press in promulgating the value of the game to the general public.

3. An increasing effort for the adoption and practice of the game throughout the school systems of the large cities.

In regard to the third point, the association football committee is frank to confess it enjoys its position with no serious amount of effort and no great expense to the National Association.

Some forty responses were received to the questionnaire sent out; they are as follows:

1. Are you playing soccer this year?

Twenty-five reported they were playing.

Fifteen reported they were not playing.

Some report as only intramural—Miami University reports twenty teams playing on an average of twice weekly and extending over a period of three months.

2. Has soccer play increased or decreased in your neighborhood?

Eighteen report an increase.

Seven report distinct decrease.

Three in statu quo.

3. Do you favor intercollegiate soccer?

Thirty report in the affirmative.

4. Has any of your staff expert soccer knowledge?

Sixteen report in the affirmative.

Seventeen definitely negative.

5. Do you favor increased soccer popularity?

Practically all the colleges reported in the affirmative.

One college debated the additional expense.

Two colleges were non-committal.

6. Have you any criticisms to offer?

Very little criticism was offered; two or three will be quoted.

One graduate manager begrudged the additional expense.

Two felt it should be placed on the same plane as other sports.

Three bemoaned the difficulty in scoring as a deterrent factor.

One suggested the difficulty in substitution.

Another suggested it be still further clarified and Americanized in rules.

The committee trusts that this report, in the main, will place the soccer situation in a clear light before the Association.

JAMES A. BARRITT,
Chairman.

IV. BASKET BALL RULES COMMITTEE.

Your basket ball rules committee met with the representatives of the Y. M. C. A. and the A. A. U. in New York April 15. This joint committee made a number of modifications, and rather radical changes in the code.

I believe these changes are proving satisfactory and meeting expectations in the matter of an improved game. It is fair to state that your committee took a leading part in the changes made. These changes may be briefly stated as follows:

1. A zone at each end of the floor is marked by a line run across the floor seventeen feet from the end line. If a personal foul is committed against a player of team A in his own end zone his team receives two free tries for foul goals. A personal foul committed against a player of team A in any other part of the floor entitles team A to one try for foul goal as heretofore. This obviously puts a more severe penalty on a foul committed on a team in its scoring zone.

2. The more common technical fouls are now penalized by loss of the ball to the opponent as out of bounds at the side of the floor nearest to where the rule violation of this character occurred. Violations of the rules regarding traveling (or advancing with the ball), dribbling, illegal jumping, striking the ball

with the fist, or kicking the ball are thus administered. This is a less severe penalty for these technical infractions, and enforcement consumes much less time than the pitching of a foul.

These changes make the penalty more nearly fit the offense.

3. The third change noted is that an incoming substitute may not communicate with players on the floor, except through the official, until after play has been resumed. This is patterned after the similar rule in football and calculated to lessen the contact of the coach with the team on the floor.

It may be of interest to note that over 80,000 copies of the Basket Ball Guide were sold last year. It is estimated that 100,000 copies will be distributed for 1922-1923.

Representatives of organizations of officials met with the joint committee and were of assistance in clarification of some parts of the rules.

It is felt that the active organization of officials is helping to raise the standard of play by better administration of the games.

Respectfully submitted,

L. W. ST. JOHN,
Chairman.

V. TRACK AND FIELD RULES COMMITTEE.

Organized athletics are maintained in at least 10,000 high schools and 500 colleges and academies in the United States, and the great majority of these scholastic institutions conduct track and field activities. In fact, it may be stated that track and field athletics are primarily school and college sports. Along with the development of the other college games, track and field athletics have likewise flourished this last year. One reason why the public is becoming more and more interested in the contests on track and field is that the meets are now quite universally better conducted than formerly. The events are run off without tiresome delays and the spectators are kept informed regarding results, contestants, and records.

The committee notes a satisfactory growth in popularity in relay racing. The University of Pennsylvania showed the way, and now relay meets are being very successfully conducted in other sections of the country. The conference meets last spring furnished an opportunity for determining the winners in the various sections of the country, and the national meet, which was largely attended by the point winners from the sectional meets, presented a fine opportunity for these men to come together in open competition for the larger prize.

The 1922 Rule Book was published by the American Sports Publishing Company in attractive form, and was given wide dis-

tribution. It has been the custom for the rules committee to meet each winter at the time of the annual convention of the N. C. A. A.

This, however, necessarily resulted in a delay in publishing the rules. For this reason, the publication committee was not enabled last year to place the rules on the market at an early date. In order that the N. C. A. A. Track and Field Rules Book may be distributed earlier this year, the rules committee held its meeting last year in Chicago at the time of the track meet. Further, the committee sent forms to the leading colleges and universities and requested that these forms be filled out with the results of dual, triangular, and conference meets held last spring. These records have been sent to the Publishing Company and the 1923 Guide should be ready for distribution in a short time.

The committee reports that the N. C. A. A. rules have been almost universally adopted by the schools and colleges. This means that as a result a more uniform interpretation of the rules of competition prevails. A few years ago each conference followed its own rules and as a result there was much confusion when men from different conferences met in competition. The committee believes that the college rules in so far as possible should conform to the rules which govern the track and field competitions in the Olympic games, yet there must be some points of difference.

The committee believes that there was a distinct need of a records committee such as was appointed by this Association last year, and has had this rule inserted in the Rule Book. "In case a claim for a record is to be made, the games committee shall furnish the N. C. A. A. records committee with a statement of the facts necessary to show that the record was what it was claimed to be, and that it was made strictly in accordance with the rules." The assistance of the members of this Association is solicited in recording new records to the end that a careful statement of facts shall be presented to Mr. A. A. Stagg, chairman of the records committee.

A number of changes have been made in the rules, chief among which are a definition of a legal high jump, the use of $\frac{1}{10}$ second timers, the scoring of points, and the size of the planting hole in pole vaulting. In addition, a list of suggestions regarding the conduct of meets and officiating, as well as interpretations of rules, has been added to the rules.

JOHN L. GRIFFITH,
Chairman.

VI. SWIMMING RULES COMMITTEE.

Shortly after the last annual meeting, your committee asked for the suggestions of the National Collegiate Executive Committee regarding procedure and policy of our committee for the

year. The following is a summary of the recommendations made:

1. That it is desirable to retain affiliations with other national organizations in swimming, so as to be able to promote certain educational features.

2. That our Association should not have a joint Swimming Guide, nor retain such affiliations with other organizations as tend to retard the adoption of desirable changes in swimming rules.

3. That we should publish a separate National Collegiate Swimming Guide.

4. That it is the opinion of the Executive Committee that the pursuance of the policy outlined above would result in bringing the various intercollegiate associations into closer affiliations with the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

Your committee reports that all of these recommendations were fully carried out.

We have retained our affiliations with the Y. M. C. A., the American Red Cross Life Saving Corps, and the Boy Scouts of America through the American Swimming Association, although no joint Swimming Guide was issued this year. The annual meeting of the American Swimming Association was held on December 26, 1922.

One of the chief difficulties encountered by our committee was the problem of securing an editor for the official Swimming Guide. The chairman of your swimming committee, who has been editing the Swimming Guide for the past eight years, found it practically impossible to undertake this work, owing to his acceptance of a new position with new and larger responsibilities. Other members of the committee also felt it impossible to undertake the work. At the request of our committee, Mr. Frank J. Sullivan, swimming coach at Princeton University, consented to help us in this emergency. Due to his efficient work, material for the Guide was assembled last spring and early summer and the completed Guide, an excellent production, was ready for distribution over a month ago, well before the opening of the swimming season. Although the book is apparently edited jointly with the help of the chairman, it is but fair to state that Mr. Sullivan did practically all the work and deserves full credit for it.

The problem of editorship was only temporarily settled. The permanent well-being of this sport requires that this important work with its many details should be done annually and promptly. Mr. Sullivan feels that it is unlikely that he can undertake this work again, and, as far as the committee can see, there is no one else in sight. It is to be hoped that the Association will soon find it possible to establish an all-year-round secretaryship, as has been proposed from time to time, which office could no doubt arrange

to collect the material and edit the various guides and handbooks issued by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

A brief survey of the outstanding events of the year in intercollegiate and interscholastic swimming might be made as follows:

1. Twenty-one new colleges and universities of the United States took up competitive swimming for the first time this year.

These were as follows:

Allegheny, Cooper Union Tech, Manhattan, Thiel, and the University of Rochester in the East.

Case and Wooster in the Middle West.

Clemson, Rollins, Georgia Tech, Washington and Lee, and the University of Florida in the South.

Ames, Kansas State Agricultural College, Nebraska, and Washington University in the Missouri Valley.

Oregon Aggies, University of Washington, and Gonzaga on the Pacific coast.

St. Louis College of the Hawaiian Islands.

This makes now a total of well over one hundred colleges fostering competitive swimming, a body of colleges which participated in over 400 dual meets besides conference and league championships.

2. A great many high schools also took up swimming for the first time during the past year. The largest single new group reported from any state was from Minnesota, where interscholastic swimming is thriving in the Twin Cities, in Duluth, and in several of the large new high schools located on the great Iron Range. In addition to over 500 dual meets, a greater number than ever before, eighteen sectional interscholastic championships and one national interscholastic individual championship were reported.

3. Intercollegiate swimming relationships are now carried on by the following organized leagues:

The Intercollegiate Swimming Association, the New England Intercollegiate Swimming Association, the Eastern Intercollegiate Association, Intercollegiate Conference. Besides this, some of the colleges of the Missouri Valley Conference, the Pacific Coast Conference, and the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference are fostering the sport on a less organized scale.

4. A number of notable achievements were made by individual institutions in competitive swimming. Yale won the championship of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association for the ninth successive time. Contrary to expectations, the Yale team was not made up of a few stars. It is said to be the outgrowth of a broad system of intramural swimming in which over one thousand men participated. In one meet this year, Yale had eighteen men participate in a great relay, in which each man swam 100 yards. It

is especially noteworthy that 17 of this number averaged $60\frac{2}{3}$ seconds for 100 yards. A few years ago there probably would not have been seventeen men of such ability in all the colleges of the country. Minnesota won the championship of the conference colleges, a feat which appears more remarkable when it is known that the Gophers have been following intercollegiate swimming for only three years. Lehigh University won the championship of the Eastern Collegiate Swimming Association, Brown that of the New England Association, and Stanford on the Pacific Coast. In the field of water games, Princeton won its ninth championship in the thirteen years of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association history. The University of Chicago led the conference in water basket ball, and Stanford University won out in soccer water polo.

5. Probably the most important event of the year in intercollegiate and interscholastic swimming, and one which promises much good, was the formation this fall of the College Swimming Coaches Association of America. The body is similar in character to the Football Coaches Association, and will number, in addition to its regular membership of college coaches, interscholastic coaches as associate members. The objects of the association as defined in the Constitution are:

(a) Mutual understanding.

(b) To act as a clearing house for the solution of all problems in swimming.

(c) To investigate and teach the most approved methods of life saving and resuscitation to all college students.

(d) To act in an advisory capacity if desired.

That this body of experts is not merely a paper organization is evidenced by the fact that as a result of its recent meeting the Intercollegiate Swimming Association has brought its program of events more completely into conformity with the recommended program of our committee as followed by other leading college leagues.

6. From all reports obtainable, the swimming rules are meeting with reasonably general satisfaction. In response to difficulties called to the committee's attention, some minor changes were made by a mail vote of the committee. These changes were designed more clearly to cover the duties of officials, as well as to define more accurately correct form in the breast stroke.

F. W. LUEHRING,
Chairman.

VII. WRESTLING RULES COMMITTEE.

A great advancement has been made in interscholastic wrestling, due no doubt to the fact that more football coaches realize

the immense aid wrestling is to a football player, and that many of our best coaches are making use of this sport as an auxiliary activity in developing co-ordination, speed, strength, and the ability to think under fire.

No National Collegiate Athletic Association wrestling rules have been published, but typewritten copies can be secured from C. W. Mayser, Ames, Iowa. It is hoped that before long rules will be published.

C. W. MAYSER,
Chairman.

VIII. VOLLEY BALL RULES COMMITTEE.

Your committee met with the joint volley ball rules committee representing the Young Men's Christian Association and the Boy Scouts of America and revised the rules. The new code of rules was published by the American Sports Publishing Company in April of this year.

Volley ball is growing steadily in favor, not only in the United States, but in Europe, where it was introduced by Americans during the war, and in Asia, where the game now rivals soccer football and basket ball in popularity.

In American colleges, volley ball is one of the most popular games in the physical education program. It is included also in some college intramural athletic programs, and very probably will be accorded a place before long in the field of intercollegiate competition.

G. L. MEYLAN,
Chairman.

IX. BOXING RULES COMMITTEE.

The Intercollegiate Boxing Association, which was on trial last year, has been functioning for another year, and has complied with the requirements necessary for membership in the National Collegiate Athletic Association. We are also glad to report progress in the training of officials, and in the better circulation of the rules of boxing among the colleges and officials participating. The membership of the association consists of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, State College of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania University, the U. S. Naval Academy, and the U. S. Military Academy, and it is hoped to include Lafayette, McGill, and the University of West Virginia in the near future. Efforts are being made to include a number of other universities but, in many cases, they do not feel that they are ready to go into intercollegiate competition in this sport. There still remains much missionary work to be done in the training of officials, and in the proper en-

forcement of the rules which are already in the Rule Book, but which are too often ignored or neglected.

R. TAIT MCKENZIE,
Chairman.

X. LACROSSE RULES COMMITTEE.

The work of your committee on lacrosse rules is not complete, for after careful consideration of the subject of lacrosse rules from the point of view of the National Association, we are unable to recommend an individual set of rules to be published by this Association.

After due consideration, we recommend the adoption of the rules of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League, as published for that league in Spalding's "Official Lacrosse Guide for 1922-23." We believe that this is the best set of rules in existence at the present time for lacrosse in this country. Our committee is unanimous in adopting the rules of the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse League.

RONALD T. ABERCROMBIE,
Chairman.

XI. PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

At the last annual meeting the Association approved the recommendations made by this committee regarding the publication and distribution of rules formulated by the rules committees for various sports. The principal points in the policy referred to are as follows:

1. That the rules and the annual guides for each sport shall be published by the American Sports Publishing Company with the authorization and under the copyright of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.
2. That the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall receive a royalty of two cents on each copy of these various guides that may be sold.
3. That these books shall have a distinctive cover and title-page on which the name of the National Collegiate Athletic Association shall be the outstanding feature.

In accordance with this plan the rules and guides have been published as follows:

	<i>Printed</i>	<i>Sold</i>
Football	118,630	107,091
Swimming	2,500	
Soccer	507	
Track	3,450	

The inventory and royalty statements on the swimming, soccer, and track guides are not yet available. The royalties from the football guide, however, amount to \$2,111.82.

The rules for basket ball and volley ball are formulated by joint committees composed of representatives from the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the Y. M. C. A., and the A. A. U. The arrangements for the publication of the rules and the guides for these two sports have been handled by the two joint committees. It was decided that, for the present at least, this arrangement should be left unchanged, leaving open the question as to whether or not a separate Intercollegiate Basket Ball Guide shall be published in the future. The number of guides published for these two sports is as follows:

Volley Ball	11,886
Basket Ball	10,323

The National Collegiate Association will receive one-third of the royalties from the sales of these two guides.

It is interesting to note that the demand for football and basket ball rules is increasing steadily each year, and the demand for the basket ball guide is such that the number sold is rapidly approaching that of the football guide. The income from the royalties of these various guides will amount to something over \$3,000 per year.

Arrangements have been made with the Publishing Company to report on sales of football, track, and soccer guides in December, and on swimming, volley ball, and basket ball in April.

W. H. R. (Chairman.)

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

I. NATIONAL TRACK AND FIELD MEET COMMITTEE.

Before a report of the 1922 meet is given, it may be well to call to your minds some historical facts regarding the National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Meet. In a meeting of the executive committee three years ago, it was suggested that this Association conduct an athletic meet after the conference and intercollegiate meets were held. There was some precedent for considering favorably such a procedure, as the great athletic conferences which have functioned for a good many years have all in addition to their main purposes of regulating intercollegiate athletics found it advisable to manage and direct conference track and

field meets. The matter was considered on the floor of the convention and after some discussion laid on the table. At the next annual meeting, the executive committee recommended "that a national intercollegiate field and track meet be held annually, under the auspices of this Association, to determine the national intercollegiate championships in the several events." This recommendation was adopted by the delegates without a dissenting vote.

Following the action of the convention, the first meet was held in Chicago in June, 1921. This meet, which was very successful, showed that there

The second meet was held June 17, 1922, on Stagg Field. The receipts of the meet were in round numbers \$9,000. This was sufficient to enable the committee to pay the expenses of the meet and, in addition, to refund to the competing colleges the cost of the railroad and Pullman fares of all the contestants.

With few exceptions, the men who were the outstanding stars in their conference and intercollegiate meets were entered in the second meet, and some splendid competitions resulted.

The rules of eligibility required for competition in the meet are the freshman rule, the three-years' competition rule, and

no one has ever competed in this meet who was not eligible under these rules; however, the committee

Competition in this meet shall be open to any college man in United States who is eligible under the rules of eligibility of the C. A. A. provided he

The 1923 meet will be held on Stagg Field June 15 and 16. The committee has already received assurances

conferences that the outstanding stars in those respective meets will be sent to the national meet this year. The committee has every reason to believe that the financial returns of the meet will again be adequate to warrant the refunding of the expenses of the competing athletes, and solicits the support and help of all of the delegates at this convention in making the meet this coming June even more successful than the preceding meets have been.

JOHN L. GRIFFITH,
For the Chairman.

II. COMMITTEE ON THE AMERICAN OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION.

Under the instructions contained in the resolution passed at the last conference, that the National Collegiate Athletic Association should not accept the invitation for joining the American Olympic Association as formed, your secretary formally withdrew the National Collegiate Athletic Association from membership, and your president resigned from positions to which he had been elected on the executive and Olympic committees.

Colonel Robert M. Thompson, the president of the American Olympic Association, actuated by a desire to make this organization truly representative of amateur sports in the United States, and to have our representation in the next Olympic games national in character, succeeded in having adopted certain changes in the constitution and by-laws of his body which, in the opinion of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, your executive committee, and constituted authorities of other national organizations interested in amateur sports, made it possible, and indeed advisable, for them to join the American Olympic Association, as changed.

Your executive committee withdrew its resignation, and sent representatives to the quadrennial meeting of the American Olympic Association, which was held in Washington, November 22, 1922.

Article III, of the American Olympic Association was amended so that it reads as follows:

ARTICLE III—MEMBERSHIP.

The membership of this Association shall be:

One representative from each federal reserve district, appointed by the President of the United States, with 1 vote each,
United States Army, with 3 votes,
United States Navy, with 3 votes,
American Remount Association, with 3 votes,
Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, with 3 votes,
Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, governing track and field, swimming, boxing, wrestling, and gymnastics in the United States, with 3 votes,

Amateur Fencers' League of America, governing fencing in the United States, with 3 votes,
American Trapshooting Association, governing trapshooting in the United States, with 3 votes,
International Skating Union of America, governing skating in the United States, with 3 votes,
National Amateur Athletic Federation of America, with 3 votes,
National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, governing rowing in the United States, with 3 votes,
National Collegiate Athletic Association, with 3 votes,
National Cycling Association, governing cycling in the United States, with 3 votes,
National Rifle Association, governing rifle shooting in the United States, with 3 votes,
United States Amateur Hockey Association, governing hockey in the United States, with 3 votes,
United States Football Association, governing soccer football in the United States, with 3 votes,
United States Golf Association, governing golf in the United States, with 3 votes,
United States Lawn Tennis Association, governing lawn tennis in the United States, with 3 votes,
United States Revolver Association, governing revolver shooting in the United States, with 3 votes,
American Legion, with 1 vote,
Boy Scouts of America, with 1 vote,
Catholic Young Men's National Union of the United States, with 1 vote,
Girl Scouts of America, with 1 vote,
Jewish Welfare Board, with 1 vote,
Knights of Columbus of the United States, with 1 vote,
Navy League of the United States, with 1 vote,
Playground and Recreation Association of America, with 1 vote,
Young Men's Christian Association, with 1 vote,
Young Women's Christian Association, with 1 vote,
American Physical Education Association, with 1 vote,
Adirondack Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
Allegheny Mountain Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
Central Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
Connecticut Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
Hawaiian Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
Indiana Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Gymnasts of America, with 1 vote,
Intercollegiate Boxing Association, with 1 vote,
Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association, with 1 vote,
Intercollegiate Fencing Association, with 1 vote,
Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association, with 1 vote,
Intercollegiate Rowing Association, with 1 vote,
Intercollegiate Rifle Association, with 1 vote,
Intercollegiate Rugby Association, with 1 vote,
Intercollegiate Soccer Football League, with 1 vote,
Intercollegiate Swimming Association, with 1 vote,
Intercollegiate Wrestling Association, with 1 vote,
Inter-Mountain Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
Middle Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
Middle Atlantic States Intercollegiate Conference, with 1 vote,
Midwestern Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
Missouri Valley Conference, with 1 vote,

New England Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
 New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association, with 1 vote,
 Niagara Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
 Ohio Conference, with 1 vote,
 Pacific Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
 Pacific Coast Athletic Conference, with 1 vote,
 Pacific Northwest Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
 Pacific Northwest Intercollegiate Athletic Association, with 1 vote,
 Rocky Mountain Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
 Rocky Mountain Conference, with 1 vote,
 South Atlantic Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
 Southeastern Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
 Southern Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
 Southern California Intercollegiate Conference, with 1 vote,
 Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Association, with 1 vote,
 Southern Pacific Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote,
 Southwest Athletic Conference, with 1 vote,
 Western Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, with 1 vote, and such
 other organizations or individuals as may from time to time be elected
 by a two-thirds vote of this Association.

The following changes will be noted:

1. The American representatives on the International Olympic Committee are no longer members of this national association and have no voting power in it.

2. National amateur athletic bodies are given three votes. Although the provision remains, allowing one delegate present from an organization to cast all the votes to which his body is entitled, yet, as changed, the greatest number that can be cast by any one man is three, instead of 3½, as formerly.

3. The National Amateur Athletic Federation is accepted into membership with three votes.

1. Paragraph six, which read: "The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, with 3 votes for each sport on the Olympic program that is under its jurisdiction in the United States, and 1 additional vote for each of its district subdivisions that are active members of its organization" has been changed to read: "The Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, governing track and field, swimming, boxing, wrestling, and gymnastics in the United States, with 3 votes."

An analysis of the present membership regulation will show that the college element will have a possible voting power:

National Collegiate Athletic Association.....	3
Intercollegiate sports associations.....	14
Colleges.....	10
Total	27

There may be a question in the minds of some of you as to the meaning of the word "governing" as used in the amended article on membership. In order to clear away all possible controversial

matters, I asked the secretary of the American Olympic Association for an interpretation of this, and for your information am quoting the reply received in a letter of November 14, 1922:

"The question you raise in your letter of the 10th, as to the use of the word 'governing,' is thus raised, so far as I know, for the first time. In the first constitution of the American Olympic Association which you participated in framing, it is true that the word 'governing' was not used, but its equivalent 'having jurisdiction of' was, and throughout all the discussions of that instrument, down to and following its final passage, I have heard no objection to or criticism of it. The A. O. A. relates wholly to the participation of the United States in the Olympic Games, and, as you know, every entrant for competition from the United States must be certified as eligible by the U. S. member of the International Federation representing particular sports, which governs, or has jurisdiction of such sports in the United States.

"The change in the words from 'jurisdiction of' to 'governing' grew out of the various conferences which were held last summer. Personally, I see little, if any, difference between the two terms employed, and there is surely no difference in effect as applied to the specific question you raise, i. e., whether a college man, not having been registered by the Amateur Athletic Union, or having participated in a meet not sanctioned by the A. A. U., would be debarred from entering the Olympic Games as a competitor.

"I think I may confidently say that this has never been the case, and there is not the slightest chance of its happening in the Olympic Games of 1924. The rules of the International Federations which require that the sport governing bodies (which are members thereof) shall certify to the eligibility of contestants from the United States apply equally to all other countries.

"The International Federations and the International Olympic Committee recognize the A. A. U. as 'governing' or 'having jurisdiction of' the sports named in the proposed amendment, but it does not follow that the A. A. U. 'governs' or has 'jurisdiction of' every athlete who runs, boxes, swims, etc."

At the quadrennial meeting of the American Olympic Association, there was appointed an executive committee of 48 members, which will have charge of the matters connected with the preparation for, and participation in, the Olympic Games, to be held in Paris in 1924, and consists of the following:

Colonel Robert M. Thompson	Major Henry Leonard
Dr. Graeme M. Hammond	Robert W. Kelly
Frederick W. Rubien	Dean Howard McClenahan
H. Obertubbesing	Charles A. Dean
Captain C. R. Train	Harry S. Burdick
Dr. Reginald H. Sayre	Henry G. Lapham
Colonel A. G. Mills	General Fred H. Phillips

Mrs. Jane Deeter Rippin
 Mrs. E. Fullard Leo
 Major Frank H. Briggs
 Thomas W. Cahill
 Seward A. Simons
 George J. Turner
 Frank L. Kramer
 Michael J. Slattery
 George G. Cohn
 Murdock Kendrick
 L. Di Benedetto
 William C. Prout
 John T. McGovern
 Julius H. Barnes
 Colonel Wait C. Johnson
 General Palmer E. Pierce
 Murray Hulbert
 Captain Joseph B. Maccabe

Dwight F. Davis
 Colonel H. Breckinridge
 W. Humphrey
 Verne R. C. Lacey
 Avery D. Brundage
 Gustavus G. T. Kirby
 Miss M. C. Hagen
 Julian S. Myrick
 Karl T. Frederick
 J. B. Byers
 Walter Camp
 Robt. S. Weaver
 Julian T. Fitzgerald
 William S. Haddock
 William F. Garcelon
 Frank J. Sullivan
 James E. Snyder

The above committee has power to form a larger Olympic Committee, which will be done after careful consideration in order that all interests may be adequately represented.

I am convinced that the American Olympic Association, as now organized, is fairly representative and that it is worthy of the heartiest support of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. I am confident that as a result of the developments since the last Olympic games, in the future the United States will have Olympic committees responsible to, and representative of, the amateur athletic organizations throughout the United States.

PALMER E. PIERCE.
Chairman.

III. COMMITTEE ON THE NATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION.

The delegates attending the annual conference of the National Collegiate Athletic Association in December, 1920, passed a resolution favoring the formation of a federation of the amateur athletic bodies of the United States. Last year, I reported the developments to date, which included the formation of a constitution and by-laws under the authority of the Secretary of War, which was forwarded to the convention for the formation of the American Olympic Association in this city, November, 1921, but was rejected by the delegates there assembled and referred to the executive committee.

In so far as known, no action was taken, and it was finally decided by those interested in the project to continue the movement for the formation of a federation. This was finally accomplished at a meeting held in Washington, May 8, 1922, when a constitu-

tion and by-laws was adopted, copies of which were sent to the members of the N. C. A. A. In my report of last year, there was given a brief analysis of the proposed federation, and the new organization, as formed, does not depart from the general principles explained at that time. It seems unnecessary to go into them in detail today.

The delegates to the last conference voted to favor the idea of the organization of a National Amateur Athletic Federation, and referred to the executive committee the question of extent and manner of the participation of this organization, with power to consider and report.

Already there have joined the federation definitely or provisionally, the following:

U. S. Army; American Legion; Boy Scouts of America; Girl Scouts of America; National Rifle Association; U. S. Golf Association; Camp Fire Girls; Jewish Welfare Board; U. S. Navy; Young Men's Christian Association; Young Women's Christian Association; American Physical Education Association; American Gymnastic Union; U. S. Lawn Tennis Association; Playground and Recreation Association; Northern California Amateur Athletic Federation.

A successful campaign has been begun for the formation of local federations along standard lines, which can gradually develop and merge into state federations, these latter to become members of the national organization. This work is especially active and promising in the states of Illinois and California.

Negotiations are on, looking toward an agreement by which the Amateur Athletic Union can join the Federation. If this be accomplished, there can be no question of the success of the Federation.

A Board of Governors of some 50 influential members has been appointed, and a second meeting of this Board will take place in this city at the Hotel Astor, beginning at 11.00 o'clock, December 29. During the first meeting of the Board of Governors, held in Washington, November 20, a letter was received from the Secretary of War requesting the Federation to undertake to define specifications and standards of physical fitness, and the Federation was urged to assume the responsibility of inaugurating immediately a vigorous campaign for nation-wide participation in athletic sports and games. The problem of defining specifications and standards of physical fitness was referred to one of the constituent members of the Federation, the American Physical Education Association, which will make a report tomorrow. The Federation is working to establish local leagues, in order to carry out efficiently the second part of the task assigned to it by the government.

It is believed that the National Amateur Athletic Federation is formed along the general lines approved by members of this Association. Your committee therefore has no hesitancy in recommending that the National Collegiate Athletic Association join the National Amateur Athletic Federation.

PALMER E. PIERCE,
Chairman.

IV. CENTRAL COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

This committee was formed in 1920 as a result of the many rumors of professionalism, violations of eligibility codes, and in general unsportsmanlike conduct in intercollegiate athletic contests. It was felt that, instead of allowing the rumors to spread and increase, it would be a wise thing to establish an agency for impartial and confidential investigation; that the mere fact of having such an agency would tend to discourage unfounded accusations by one institution against another.

During the past year, no accusations have been made nor rumors brought to the Central Committee. In several cases it has been consulted as to the interpretation of eligibility rules in particular cases.

The Central Committee on Arbitration does not know anything of the activities of the local arbitrators, who act for their respective districts and refer to the Central Committee only accusations and rumors that involve more than one district. For instance, if it should be rumored that an athletic sophomore suddenly left a western college and subsequently appeared on the football team of an eastern institution under suspicious conditions, then this matter would be referred to the Central Committee on Arbitration, which would make discreet inquiries through the constituted authorities of the colleges concerned and endeavor to allay the rumor, if unfounded, or have remedial measures adopted should the charges be substantiated.

It is recommended that our members take full advantage of this

PALMER E. PIERCE,
Chairman.

V. COMMITTEE ON "HOW TO IMPROVE THE GAME OF BASEBALL."

At the annual meeting of the executive committee of the N. C. A. A. held December 28, 1921, a committee was appointed to report on college baseball and methods to improve the game.

The idea of the executive committee, as indicated in the requests for the appointment of a committee on baseball, was not to con-

sider broad questions of policy in college baseball, but to make such additions to, or interpretations of, the official baseball rules as shall adapt them to the different conditions of control and spirit among our colleges. In this connection attention is called to the report of a committee of similar functions, Dean Louis Bevier, Jr., chairman, which reported to this Association in December, 1913.

The changes recommended by this committee fall naturally into two classes: (1) those necessitated by the inapplicability of the official baseball rules to the conditions of college baseball, and (2) those which seem desirable to emphasize and develop the ideals in college sport. The latter consist largely of interpretations, as the proper deportment of players in all situations is well covered in the present rules, and lack of sportsmanship will scarcely develop if they are strictly enforced both in letter and spirit. That they are not so enforced, although there is improvement in that direction, is so obvious as to need no comment. The committee deems it most important for the maintenance of ideals and the securing of the great values in our national game that college presidents and governing athletic boards assure themselves that the baseball coaches in their institutions are teaching the observance of both the letter and the spirit of the rules, and are requiring the umpires to enforce them. The undergraduate ideals of sportsmanship are largely in the hands of the coaches.

Directors of athletics, coaches, captains, and all others in authority are urged to take an aggressive stand for a high standard of sportsmanship in college baseball, not only among players but among spectators.

The necessity for leaders to do everything in their power to encourage such a standard was clearly and eloquently pointed out by Dean LeBaron Briggs of Harvard University in an address to the eighth annual convention of the National Collegiate Association. Dean Briggs said in part:

"One of the games in which such offenses [against sportsmanship] are most conspicuous and most gratuitous is baseball. The ethics of professional baseball is no subject for us except as it affects the ethics of college baseball. The public, though it sometimes censures the brutal professional player as dirty, is so callous to anything short of brutality that good players, and good men, regard it as part of what they are paid for to unnerve an opponent by fair means or by foul. Men and boys have come to think of this unnerving as a great point in the game, with which it has no more intrinsic connection than with any other game. It thrives in baseball, under cover of that legitimate shouting into the diamond whereby a player coaches a baserunner. An ingenious coach finds no trouble in blending nominal advice to a friend

with vocal attacks on an adversary; and his example is followed in some cases by the whole team. Such a coach may address a base runner with connotations intended for the pitcher, while the umpire, who cannot afford to rise above public sentiment, stands idly by. A player—so strong is the illusion that anything to rattle an opponent is legitimate baseball—may hold an opponent up to ridicule before thousands of spectators; a catcher may gibe at the batsman in plain hearing of the umpire, without one word of efficient rebuke. . . .

"I am not citing the worst things men do; nor am I questioning the right of any player to an occasional spontaneous remark; nor am I denying that even in baseball things are not so bad as they were. I am pointing out cases in which players who should be gentlemen show that, for the time being, they are not, and receive no public rebuke for contemptible public conduct. Repressing such conduct by law will not transform the spirit that prompts it, but will create, in time, such a habit of decency as shall restore in some degree the student's sense of proportion, a sense of proportion that many a youth who is not radically unfair-minded has lost. . . .

"In college games instruct the umpire to stop those pettily mean tactics which are no more essential to baseball than jogging a rival's elbow is essential to archery. Football may be a profane sport, but when one considers the fierce and constant physical contact it involves, it is in some respects better mannered than baseball today.

"It is so obvious that modern baseball misuses the mouth and abuses sportsmanship, so obvious that part of an umpire's duty is to see fair play, so obvious that the normal youth loves the generous, hates the trickily mean, and need only open his long-closed eyes to see that there is nothing legitimate to baseball which will not suffer a player to remain a gentleman. . . .

"Every little we can do to make clean our national game helps our citizens to make clean the greater game of our national life, for clean sport means honest men."

Without the slightest injury to the "pep" of the game, or detriment to the skill of the players as individuals or in teams, those objectionable practices which lower the standard of sportsmanship can be eliminated. Some of the most frequent and clear-cut breaches are hereby pointed out with the thought that especial attention can be paid to eliminating them.

Discourtesy to Opponents.

1. There is sometimes an effort made by spectators, organized or individually, to "rattle" the pitcher or any other member of the visiting team. Establish a tradition of courtesy to the visiting

team which will forbid any such effort. Home crowds should cheer to encourage their players, not to disconcert their rivals.

Remarks by Players.

2. Coaches on the baselines, under the guise of encouraging batters representing their sides, often strive to "rattle" the pitcher by various remarks. Catchers frequently seek to unnerve the batter by remarks ostensibly addressed to the pitcher. There should be no remark or action by a player that reflects directly or indirectly upon an opponent, the umpire, or the spectators.

Interference with Throws.

3. Batters attempt to hinder and obstruct the catcher as he makes throws to bases.

Baserunners, although they have been thrown out, frequently crash into a baseman in an effort to impede him in completing a double play.

Obstructing a Baserunner.

4. The batter makes a long hit. There is no opportunity to make a play at first base, for instance, but the first baseman stands upon the base, or close to it, forcing the runner to run wide and lessen his chances of making second safely.

Fake Warnings and Directions.

5. Basemen sometimes shout "Get back!" and similar warnings in the hope of deceiving baserunners. "Look out!" is cried by coaches, runners, or from the bench, to alarm some player about to make a catch.

Sometimes a coacher or some other member of the team at bat attempts to confuse the team in the field when a fly ball is hit by calling upon one of them to make the catch.

Attitude at Bat.

6. Batters sometimes attempt to disconcert a pitcher and obtain a base on balls, by standing with their backs to the plate, or stooping to pick up dirt just as the pitcher starts his delivery.

Methods to Eliminate the Above Practices.

These and all other unsportsmanlike practices should be eliminated, both by an "appeal to chivalry" and "by enforcing decency," as Dean Briggs recommended. Sportsmanship is only fair play in the world of sport.

It is recommended that directors, coaches, or captains read the foregoing to all candidates for baseball teams and ask their cooperation in eliminating the unsportsmanlike actions listed and in general, in their baseball playing, to conduct themselves as gentlemen and sportsmen.

As an additional means of eliminating the above breaches of sportsmanship the following penalties are recommended:

Penalties for Unsportsmanlike Language and Actions.

The umpire shall enforce the following penalties:

1. For any unsportsmanlike language or action by any player of the team which is in the field, the umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher. If it is the fourth ball, he shall declare the batsman entitled to a base.

2. For any unsportsmanlike language or action by a player of the side at bat the umpire shall call a strike on the batsman. If it is the third strike called, he shall call the batsman out.

Rules for College Baseball adopted by the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

The rules adopted by the National and American leagues shall govern college baseball with the exceptions hereby noted:

All parts of the rules which obviously have no application to college games—such as fines by the umpire, reports to the president of the league, provision for two sets of uniforms, covered benches, protests, and the debarring of the coach from the players' bench, are not to apply.

The committee suggests that these recommendations if adopted by the N. C. A. A. be sent to the governing athletic bodies of the members of this Association for their individual action, and that these members report their action to the secretary of the Association. The committee recommends that the Committee on Publication of Rules consider either (1) the publication of a college edition of baseball rules, to contain in a separate section changes adopted by this Association or its authorized committee—this edition to contain in place of material regarding professional baseball teams that which concerns college baseball teams only; or (2) the insertion of a section in the official rules which shall adapt them to the conditions of college baseball.

It also recommends the appointment of a standing committee on baseball to report to this convention, as occasion requires, on the condition of that sport the preceding year among the colleges of this Association.

PAUL C. PHILLIPS,
Chairman.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The proposed amended constitution and by-laws were discussed. After one or two amendments had been offered and voted upon, they were adopted in the form printed in the appendix, page 101.

NEW BUSINESS.

Voted to ask the Council to consider and report at the next meeting on the question of a committee to consider tennis in the same way that baseball was considered by a special committee this year—not to propose any new rules in the game, but to report on necessary adaptation to college conditions.

The following resolution, offered by Dr. J. H. McCurdy, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that the members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association are urged to exert energetic effort to promote the passage of physical education legislation in states where such legislation has not yet been enacted; also, to use their influence to obtain the passage of the Fess-Capper Physical Education Bill, now pending before the Senate and House Committees on Education and providing for government aid to states establishing systems of physical education. In taking this action it is understood that we will co-operate heartily with the National Physical Education Service, of which our organization is a part, together with thirty-seven other bodies, this Service having taken the lead in this movement with splendid success since its organization in 1918.

The Committee on Resolutions made the following report, which was unanimously accepted and adopted:

Whereas, it seems desirable that this Association reiterate its belief in certain fundamental principles, policies, and practices relating to intercollegiate sports,

Therefore, be it resolved, that this Association urge upon member institutions and upon associate members:

- (1) The organization of sectional conferences.
- (2) That amateurism as defined by this Association be taught and strictly adhered to.
- (3) The general adoption of the freshman rule.
- (4) That each conference adopt a strict rule against participation by migrants.
- (5) That participation be for a period of three years only.
- (6) That participation be denied graduate students.

(7) That playing on any team other than one representing his own institution, whether in term time or vacation, be prohibited, except by faculty consent and under strict supervision.

(8) That the whole moral force of faculty and athletic organization be directed toward suppressing the betting evil.

(9) Absolute faculty control.

(10) That each district representative make it an important part of his duty to visit the colleges of his district in order to advocate the principles of this Association.

D. W. MOREHOUSE,

Chairman.

The Committee also recommended the restriction or elimination of intercollegiate freshman contests. This matter was referred to the Council for report next year.

APPOINTMENT OF RULES COMMITTEES.

On nomination of the Executive Committee, the following committees for the several sports were appointed:

Association Football Rules Committee.

J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College; Douglas Stewart, University of Pennsylvania; S. C. Staley, University of Illinois.

Advisory Committee: W. F. Garcelon, Harvard University; Major Philip Hayes, U. S. Military Academy; R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University; D. H. Henry, Clemson Agricultural College; H. J. Huff, Grinnell College; P. H. Arbuckle, Rice Institute; R. H. Motten, Colorado College; H. W. Maloney, Stanford University.

Basket Ball Rules Committee.

L. W. St. John, Ohio State University; Z. G. Clevenger, University of Missouri; Ralph Morgan, University of Pennsylvania; W. E. Meanwell, University of Wisconsin; Oswald Tower, Phillips Academy; H. H. Salmon, Jr., Princeton University.

James Naismith, Life member.

Advisory Committee: W. M. Barber, Yale University; Lory Prentiss, Lawrenceville School; H. J. Sturdy, U. S. Naval Academy; L. T. Bellmont, University of Texas; L. J. Cooke, University of Minnesota; R. J. Gilmore, University of Colorado; J. F. Bohler, Washington State College.

Football Rules Committee.

E. K. Hall, Dartmouth College; Walter Camp, Yale University; A. A. Stagg, University of Chicago; J. A. Babbitt, Haverford College.

F. W. Moore, Harvard University; W. W. Roper, Princeton University; M. F. Ahearn, Kansas State A. & M. College; W. S. Langford, Trinity College.

Captain McEwen, U. S. Military Academy; C. W. Savage, Oberlin College; H. J. Stegeman, University of Georgia; D. N. Bible, Texas A. & M. College.

Swimming Rules Committee.

F. W. Luehring, University of Minnesota; E. T. Kennedy, Columbia University; A. J. Wilson, Yale University; C. E. Daubert, Iowa State College.

Advisory Committee: H. J. Kiphuth, Yale University; Goulding K. Wight, Princeton University; G. H. Daley, Union University; Forrest Fletcher, Washington and Lee University; H. Alexander, Georgia School of Technology; P. H. Arbuckle, Rice Institute; Ernest Brandsten, Stanford University.

Track Rules Committee.

John L. Griffith, Western Conference; H. F. Schulte, University of Nebraska; W. H. Cowell, New Hampshire State College.

Advisory Committee: Keene Fitzpatrick, Princeton University; Harry L. Hillman, Dartmouth College; Thomas E. Jones, University of Wisconsin; Clyde Littlefield, University of Texas; H. W. Hughes, Colorado State Agricultural College; C. S. Edmonson, University of Washington.

Wrestling Rules Committee.

Charles W. Mayser, Iowa State College; August Peterson, Columbia University; Dana M. Evans, Northwestern University.

Advisory Committee: H. R. Reiter, Lehigh University; A. Lefevre, University of Virginia; W. A. Alexander, Georgia School of Technology; W. E. Meanwell, University of Wisconsin; James Arbuthnot, University of Washington; E. C. Gallagher, Oklahoma A. & M. College.

Volley Ball Rules Committee.

G. L. Meylan, Columbia University; J. H. McCurdy, International Y. M. C. A. College; T. N. Metcalf, University of Minnesota.

Boxing Rules Committee.

R. T. McKenzie, University of Pennsylvania; Allan Winter Rowe, Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Lieutenant Perry, U. S. Naval Academy; Hugo Bezdek, Pennsylvania State College; Francis C. Grant, University of Pennsylvania; Colonel H. J. Koehler, U. S. Military Academy.

Lacrosse Rules Committee.

R. T. Abercrombie, Johns Hopkins University; Lieut. B. F. Perry, U. S. Naval Academy; L. D. Cox, Syracuse University. Advisory Committee: C. S. Botsford, University of California.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The report of the Nominating Committee was accepted and adopted, as follows:

President, Brigadier General Palmer E. Pierce; Vice-President, Dean S. W. Beyer, Iowa State College; Secretary-Treasurer, Dean Frank W. Nicolson, Wesleyan University.

Council: The president and the secretary-treasurer, *ex officio*, together with the following district representatives: First District, Professor C. W. Mendell, Yale University; Second District, Professor H. N. Lendall, Rutgers College; Third District, Director H. C. Byrd, University of Maryland; Fourth District, Dr. S. V. Sanford, University of Georgia; Fifth District, Professor Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan; Sixth District, Professor M. F. Ahearn, Kansas State Agricultural College; Seventh District, Professor D. A. Penick, University of Texas; Eighth District, Dean George C. Manly, University of Denver; Ninth District, Professor L. J. Ayer, University of Washington; also five members at large to be elected by the Council.

The Association adjourned at 5.30 p. m.

FRANK W. NICOLSON,
Secretary.

ADDRESSES DELIVERED AT THE SEVENTEENTH
ANNUAL CONVENTION

I. PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

BRIGADIER GENERAL PALMER E. PIERCE, U. S. A. (RETIRED).

Athletic developments within the United States during 1922 have been most encouraging. The delegates assembled here today from all sections of this great nation have every reason to be optimistic of the general improvement, and satisfied especially with the advance made in collegiate athletics since the termination of the World War. For organizational purposes, our constitution divides the country into nine districts, and the representatives from these will report today in detail on athletic conditions in their respective districts. From the advance information your president has received from them, he judges that many educational authorities have taken effective steps to enforce the ideals and principles of the N. C. A. A. and prevent the continued growth and spread of professionalism, gambling, improper proselyting, and subtle evasion of eligibility rules.

The necessary measures were taken in some instances by the individual colleges concerned; in others, by local governing conferences of educational institutions; and in one notable case by the heads of three of our great universities.

The educators of our land are becoming more and more convinced of the advisability of combining athletically related colleges into administrative and regulatory groups. As a result, quite a number of new local leagues were formed during the present year in various parts of the country and rearrangement of others made so as to secure efficient direction and control of intercollegiate athletics. At the present time there exist thirty of these local organizations. For the information of all, it is proposed to publish a list of these with the proceedings of this convention, and hereafter keep it up to date.

It may be of interest to note the sort of efforts made to prevent or overcome the evils that were so threatening two years ago:

First—Professionalism.

The most effective means of combating this tendency has been by the strict application of eligibility rules which contain provisions requiring on the part of players in intercollegiate varsity contests:

1. A good scholastic standing.
2. A one-year residence.
3. An amateur status.

In addition, many colleges do not permit an undergraduate who has previously represented another institution in an intercollegiate game to represent them. The so-called migratory rule has proven very discouraging to the gambling element and to the coach who, in search of higher pay, wanders from institution to institution, and for personal reasons, if possible, takes with him promising players.

Second—Gambling.

A publicity campaign was actively pushed in some districts against this evil that, subsequent to the World War, became such a real menace to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics. The college authorities, coaches, players, and undergraduates have, in many colleges, united in a determined effort to prevent gambling, and both the daily and college press have assisted.

Perhaps the greatest effort, because the most needed, was made in the Central West, where the Intercollegiate Conference, under the leadership of Major John L. Griffith, newly appointed Commissioner of Athletics, waged an effective campaign against betting—an evil that was probably responsible among other things for the notorious and abortive 1921 football game between the so-called teams of two Illinois towns, teams in reality made up largely of undergraduates of certain colleges who had been enticed to play surreptitiously. This campaign has aroused public sentiment, and it is reported has resulted in a decided betterment of conditions. Our representatives, Professor Nelson and Major Ashburn, report gambling on the decrease in the third and seventh districts, but Dr. Sanford states it is on the increase in the fourth district.

Third—Improper Proselyting.

Proselyting still goes on. Of course it always will. Every alumnus who loves his Alma Mater will extol her virtues and on occasions advise youngsters to seek her charmed portals. But there are two kinds of proselyting—one entirely proper and laudable, the other improper and very injurious. The first is actuated by that loyalty which perhaps is well expressed by the following parody:

"Lives there the grad with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said,
This is my own dear Alma Mater!
If such there be, go mark him well,
For him no college chorus swell."

The second kind is also actuated by loyalty, but in addition, the real compelling motive seems to be an exaggerated desire for victories on athletic fields—a desire that induces some sporting alumni to all sorts of excesses in their efforts to produce promising material for the coaches' fashioning into winning teams. Now this enthusiasm might not prove harmful if it did not lead to the recruitment of secondary and high school athletes under conditions that make of them professionals and, due to the necessity of pretending to be amateurs, sometimes liars as well. The growth of high school athletics has increased the seriousness of this problem. The following is a working agreement in regard to proselyting that is producing good results:

"The members of the Southwest Conference are convinced that offering inducements to high school and other prospective athletes constitutes a grave menace to both interscholastic and intercollegiate athletics:

"Therefore the following institutions, through our faculty representatives and athletic officers, pledge ourselves to discourage vigorously the practice of offering any inducements because of athletic ability, whether this be done by members of the faculty, coaching staff, alumni, students, or friends of the respective institutions—this agreement to be signed by the president, faculty chairman, head coach, and business manager of the college.

"No institution shall, through any of its organizations, campaign for athletes either by trips or correspondence. No inducements shall be offered by any athletic authority or with his sanction.

"No athlete shall receive any remuneration except for work actually done, and in this the rate of pay shall be the average for all students of the institution engaged in similar work.

"No scholarships shall be granted for athletic ability solely."

Fourth—Evasions of Eligibility Rules.

An eligibility code, if not enforced, does more harm than good. Successful evasion of its terms gives the undergraduates a feeling of contempt for constituted authority, and there results from the trickery and deceit involved a distinct lowering of moral standards. Attention has been repeatedly called to the bad effects of this upon the nation as well as the individual. If the college man does not have ingrained the proper standards of honesty in his sports, he will carry into the world low business and professional ideals. The seriousness of this is evident when it is realized that, although only one-half of one per cent of the public are college graduates, yet over fifty per cent of the men denominated successful are of this class. During the World War, thousands of soldiers were graded by experts for ability and general fitness into four classes

from "A" downward. Forty per cent of Grade "A" were found to be college graduates.

Anything, then, that undermines the character of the undergraduate is of serious public concern, since it is bound to react adversely upon the citizenry of the country. Many and devious have been the methods devised by overzealous alumni to evade the rules. Perhaps all of you have heard of the noted football player who jumped over a chair every month of the academic year on a wager of \$150 that he could not do it. During recent years in some colleges, scholarships are said to have been established on condition that the donors name the beneficiaries, who always turn out to be promising athletes.

A very effective method for meeting this serious situation has been adopted by Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. It is required that every candidate for a varsity team in advance of competition submit a detailed statement of the sources of his financial support, including any sums earned during vacation. In the case of each athlete who is shown to have received financial aid from others than those on whom he is naturally dependent for support, the committee in advance of his competition submit the facts to the committee of the three chairmen (representing the three universities), which decides upon his eligibility.

It seems worth while to have spread on the record some of the further excellent regulations and rules adopted by these three great universities, all members of this Association. They are as follows:

"In case the motives for extending aid to an athlete are not clear to the committee of the three chairmen, that committee shall take into account failure on the part of the athlete to maintain a creditable record in his academic course in character, scholarship, and willingness to meet his obligations, as evidence that a continuance of financial aid to the athlete on grounds of character, scholarship, and conduct seems unwise, and that therefore the committee may have to declare him ineligible.

"In interpreting rules 1 and 2 below, the committee of the three chairmen shall take into consideration the motives of those who give the aid and the motives of those who receive it.

"No man who has ever received any pecuniary reward or its equivalent by reason of his connection with athletics—whether for playing, coaching, or acting as teacher in any branch of sport or engaging therein in any capacity—shall represent his university in any athletic team or crew, except that the committee of the three chairmen may permit such participation in intercollegiate athletics by men who might technically be debarred under the letter of the rule, but who, in the judgment of the committee, have not com-

mercialized their athletic ability nor offended against the spirit of the foregoing provision.

"No student shall represent his university in any athletic team or crew who receives from others than those on whom he is naturally dependent for financial support money by gift or loan, or the equivalent of money, such as board and lodging, etc., unless the source and character of these gifts or payments to him shall be approved by the committee of the three chairmen on the ground that they have not accrued to him primarily because of his ability as an athlete.

"Awards of all scholarships, prizes, and of all loans made by the university shall be approved by a duly authorized officer or committee of the university, and the terms and the names of the recipients of all scholarships and prizes shall be published in the catalogue of the university.

"Any student who transfers to Harvard, Yale, or Princeton from another college or university after this agreement goes into effect shall be ineligible to represent Harvard, Yale, or Princeton in any sport in which he represented his former college or university or freshman team while playing against opponents not members of that institution.

"The three universities wholly disapprove of all propaganda, either through special inducements or through disparagement of other institutions, to induce boys in the schools to go to a particular institution. The defraying of part or all of the expense of visiting a university by anyone except the persons on whom a boy is naturally dependent may be interpreted to disqualify him from representing that university in any intercollegiate sport if, in the judgment of the committee of the three chairmen, such aid is given to induce the recipient to enter that institution."

Your attention is called especially to the requirements as to personal reports of eligibility on the part of candidates for teams. It is believed that all colleges should employ a card system which should include, amongst other things, the definition of an amateur, and the candidate shall be required to certify that he understands the definition and in his opinion is an amateur. This Association in 1906 adopted such a card merely as a suggestion or guide to the members. The secretary will be pleased to furnish copies to those desiring them.

Fifth—Commercialism.

The interest in football was greater this year than ever before. It has become impossible to supply the seats demanded for the great spectacular intercollegiate contests. College stadiums, designed to fill the needs for generations to come, are already too small, and now municipalities are building still larger ones and in many

cases urging that intercollegiate football be played in them. The enormous receipts tend to make of this modern, intensely spectacular game a great business proposition—one to be conducted for the money that is in it rather than for the benefit it can and should be to the educational life of our colleges. It is feared some faculties may have to combat a growing desire to play intercollegiate football in the stadiums of large cities rather than on the home campus.

However, it is believed the commercial aspects of intercollegiate athletics are being well handled. But here again the ultimate control and direction should be within the powers of the faculty, in order that sports should be kept a part of the program of education and not become a mere business enterprise.

— Mass participation in athletics by the student body requires large sums of money and these sums can only be adequately provided from gate receipts. It is believed there is reason for congratulation over the great interest of the public, and the full and beneficial use made of the immense sums collected by the colleges to promote physical training and general participation in all kinds of athletics, games, and sports. A good illustration is furnished by athletic developments at the U. S. Military Academy. Twenty-five years ago participation in athletic sports and games was entirely voluntary, and the yearly expenses involved were about \$6,000. Today, every cadet is required to take part in directed athletics and must become proficient in a certain number of them. Incidental to this general activity and mass participation, the expenses have mounted to about \$120,000 a year, and because of the great benefits derived no one begrudges the money. The large amount now required for athletics at this national school is derived from a share of the receipts of the great football games with the Navy and Yale, and from voluntary contributions of cadets, alumni, and interested civilians.

The American Olympic Association.

At the conference last year it was voted that the National Collegiate Athletic Association could not accept the invitation to join the American Olympic Association, as formed. The secretary of the Olympic Association was notified of this decision, and your president resigned from the executive and Olympic committees to which he had been elected at the formation meeting in November, 1921. Largely as a result of the efforts and influence of Colonel Robert M. Thompson, the president of the American Olympic Association, its constitution was amended, and the changes were such as to influence the executive committee of your Association to withdraw its resignation and participate in the quadrennial meeting of the American Olympic Association, which took place in

Washington, November 22. A full report will be made by the committee which had this matter in charge. It is believed that this outcome will meet with your approval, and that our participation in the preparation for, and conduct of, the next Olympic Games will be of great value to amateur athletics.

National Amateur Athletic Federation.

You may recall that the proposal of the Secretary of War for the formation of a National Amateur Athletic Federation under the provisions of a tentative constitution prepared under his direction was referred to the executive committee of the newly formed American Olympic Association at the formative meeting in November, 1921. So far as known, the executive committee did not act upon this proposition. However, after some months, the Army and Navy representatives and their associates decided to renew the efforts to form a federation. In our annual conference of last December, the delegates voted to favor the idea of the organization of a National Amateur Athletic Federation, and left the question of the extent and manner of the participation of this organization to the executive committee to consider and report. The detailed report of the executive committee will be made later. However, attention is now called to the important fact that a National Amateur Athletic Federation was formed last May; that it has started its career under favorable auspices, and that the prospects for a future of useful service are very flattering.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association Field and Track Meet.

The field and track meet held in June on Stagg Field, Chicago, under the direction of a committee consisting of Mr. Stagg, University of Chicago, Major Griffith of Illinois, and Mr. Jones of Wisconsin, was a great success. This success was due to the large number of colleges that sent competitors from all parts of the country, to the interest and generous support of the public, and to the efficient direction and control of the games by the committee in charge. The evening before the meet, the University of Chicago gave a dinner to the athletes and coaches attending. This dinner was attended by about 150 persons, and it is difficult to estimate the influence such a gathering of undergraduates and coaches from all parts of the country has upon intercollegiate athletics. Certainly it is very great and very good. It is hoped and believed that the annual National Collegiate Athletic Association Track and Field Meet has become a fixture, and will prove a very potent and powerful agency for the spread of the ideals and principles of this Association.

Activities of District Representatives and Rules Committees.

Careful consideration is asked of the reports of the district representatives and the various committees who have been doing the work of the Association. This body has every reason to feel satisfied with the performance of the duties assigned to them.

The various playing rules formed by our authority have been published in a satisfactory manner through the agency of the publication committee, Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, chairman, and the Association for the first time in its history is deriving royalties from its publications. In time, it is believed that the profits from these publications will more than pay the legitimate expenses of the various rules committees. The money from these is now flowing into our treasury and the expenses of the committees are being paid from them. This is a desirable development, since it places our affairs on a better business basis than ever before.

The Central Board on Officials has functioned as usual under Dr. Babbitt in a praiseworthy manner. From personal observation, it is judged that there was a decided improvement over last year. In fact, it is worthy of comment that the general atmosphere surrounding the spectacular games of 1922 was better than during 1921. The sportsmanship, the control of cheering, and in general the conduct both of players and spectators were much better than previously.

There has been considerable discussion as to the desirability of intersectional games. There are many arguments pro and con, but perhaps it can be agreed that under favorable conditions—conditions which do not require a serious waste of academic time—such contests are not only not harmful but may be of decided benefit, since they bring into intimate contact the various sections of our country and may promote good sportsmanship, good fellowship, and high and common standards. Of course, there is a danger that games of this sort may interfere with the educational purposes of the colleges. If so, the faculties should not favor them.

Finally, your president desires to emphasize the belief that real effectiveness in the maintenance and regulation of intercollegiate athletics can adequately be secured only through conferences dominated by faculty control. Believing this, he continues to urge that the members of this Association form local groups of athletically related colleges, in order to administer and regulate intercollegiate athletics and, in the words of the constitution, "maintain them on an ethical plane in keeping with the dignity and high purpose of education."

In 1906, the president of this body received a letter from the

efficient secretary of the Amateur Athletic Union, Mr. James E. Sullivan, which read in part as follows:

"From an athletic standpoint today the colleges lack organization. There is too much desire on the part of each college *to play in its own back yard* and go it alone."

"A National Intercollegiate Association should be formed and allied with the Amateur Athletic Union:

- "1. To define an amateur,
- "2. To make eligibility rules,
- "3. To make uniform athletic laws,
- "4. To pass on college records."

It must be admitted that during the sixteen years the then rather small athletic association of colleges has grown to become really national in membership and influence. If today the National Collegiate Athletic Association acts favorably on the changes of organization proposed at the last annual conference, it will have accomplished the major part of the purposes enunciated by Mr. Sullivan.

The alliance proposed with the Amateur Athletic Union may come either directly or indirectly. There is no insurmountable obstacle to this and there are many arguments in its favor. The United States would be greatly benefited if all amateur sport-governing bodies, as well as organizations having to do with the play activities of our people, should form an alliance whose fundamental purpose was public service.

In this connection, it is a pleasure to report that committees, representative of the Amateur Athletic Union and the newly formed National Amateur Athletic Federation, are to meet next month for the purpose of reaching a mutually satisfactory agreement which will enable the Amateur Athletic Union to join the Federation. If this is accomplished, Mr. Sullivan's dream of 1906 will have become a reality.

In conclusion, your president reiterates his confidence in the future of the National Collegiate Athletic Association. It was born of necessity. It will live because founded on the highest ideals of service. Not only will it live but it will increase in prestige and influence because supported by public opinion and the devoted, sympathetic, and intelligent efforts of the most influential educators and sportsmen of this great land.

II.

ACTING PRESIDENT STEPHEN H. OLIN, WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

I hardly expected that the game of baseball in which I took part in New Haven in 1865, as referred to by the toastmaster, would serve me another turn, but so it is.

It is true that after fifty-four years of absence from college I have gone back and am living from day to day in the academic atmosphere. I assure you that it is an agreeable and interesting experience, and, of course, it inevitably sets a man to contrasting—to comparing the remote, but vividly remembered past with the present which he sees about him and is trying to understand.

I look at department after department and see the improvement and development which this amazing age of improvement and development has brought, but when I come to the department of physical education I find more than that. I find creation—something has come to exist. At Middletown and throughout the country a great edifice has grown up with this Association as the capstone, and of all this when I went to college there was no visible beginning. There was no gymnasium, there was no playing field, there was no organization of athletics of any kind. And when, as the toastmaster has said, we formed a baseball club and went to play with Yale, that, so far as I know, was the very first game—the very first athletic competition on land between American colleges.

When I think of the swift evolution of the athletic system I wonder most at the completeness with which it has kept the promises of those who were its sponsors at the beginning. They told us that it would improve the physical condition of the student. The men whom I meet on the campus nowadays hold themselves better than we did. They walk better. Clearer eyes look out of more sunburned faces. As a stalwart figure comes swinging toward me, I cannot tell if it is a letter man, or a candidate for high honors, or perhaps a junior member of the faculty. And I find as I look at them that some of the former anxieties and difficulties about athletic training have diminished. I remember the time when going into training was a serious business, and coming out of training was often more serious still! Now the training is perennial. The man who finished a season last week on a varsity team has an engagement for a different game next week—perhaps to represent his class or his society. Why should he not keep in condition for that? So one loyalty—one interest—after another holds him until fitness becomes a habit, from which it is not easy to break away.

The second thing that athletic training was to do for a college was to improve its morals and manners. In finding an outlet for our high spirits we used to do things not very discreditable in themselves, but of which we were not proud when we looked back at them—things futile at best and at worst sometimes near to tragedy. Nowadays young men who have offered to them those manly sports which in every age have been the joy of the most fortunate youth find little time for small trespasses and boisterous

behaviour and efforts to be disagreeable to a world which is eager to be agreeable and friendly to them.

And then, success in sport requires some good qualities. Men must be temperate. They must be energetic. They must be enduring. They must have self-control. They must know something about team work. They must be ready to make sacrifices for a cause. They must know how to obey. Some of them must know how to command. They must have courtesy and justice and fairness. They must respect rules and the men who enforce them. Then they must acquire that fine, though indefinable thing, sportsmanlike behaviour.

I have enumerated, I think you will say, nearly all the virtues, the qualities, which make up manliness.

The third thing that we were promised from athletic sport was that it would improve the relations of the colleges to each other. You can hardly realize how few and slight those relations used to be. Our little college on the Connecticut had no acquaintance even with its neighbors at Hartford and New Haven, at Amherst and Williamstown. Our seclusion was favorable to study, but we learned little of the world in which we were to find a place. Our ideas of the student, of his education, and of the college were evolved from our own consciousness and our own narrow experience. Now on every week-end some one of our teams is away on a visit and we have guests from some other college, and these visits have been prepared for by elaborate diplomatic correspondence! And that is only a small part of the network of relationships which spreads all over the land, and in which every college, great and small, has its place—the place, I begin to believe, to which its character entitles it. And the athlete does more than this. He has charge of all the foreign relations of his college—not merely with other colleges, but with the community and with the nation and with the world.

This is an age of standardization. The universities, by increased requirements, produce an admirable standard physician. They turn out a standard engineer, who can work in any climate and in any company. They educate a lawyer as no lawyer was ever educated before, who will fit into any legal task in a common law country.

The colleges used to produce a standard scholar, made with ancient tools and patterns. They called him a bachelor of arts. About fifty years ago the colleges scrapped these tools and patterns. In mental education they substituted free election for requirement and direction. In physical education they have gradually substituted requirement and direction for free election. The standard scholar disappeared; and the standard athlete has replaced him as the typical college product.

When a college used to entertain at a commencement or a class day or an exhibition, the chapel, or a hall of moderate size, was not always crowded. Now when a college is at home to its friends, it must provide seats by the tens of thousands and, even if it charges a stiff price for admission, its "bowl" is likely to overflow. Not only do spectators come in enormous numbers, but they are just the people whom the college wishes to influence—the youth of the nation. The test of the scholar's education is not spectacular. It is never ending. It goes on in his study, his office, his pulpit, his court. But the athlete's trials are compressed into a dozen arduous hours, and he goes to them with a shouting, singing, cheering retinue, and in sight of half the world. His exhibition gives to the college its chief collective immediate influence upon life.

This Association makes rules for hundreds of constituent colleges, but schools by thousands obey them and children by millions mimic them in their play. There is the measure of your service.

We are told that the public ought not to throng the athletic field, but should rather listen to debates and orations. Of course the reason that the crowd chooses the athletic contests is their intrinsic excellence. The professor of physical education is the only member of the faculty whose work grows to perfection under his hand. Other professors are engaged in making preparation for the future. They are satisfied if they have pupils of promise. But in the sports, the athletic director must have immediate performance. When we listen to college debates, we say, "Ah! Twenty years from now he will be a good debater!" or "Think what an orator he will be at fifty!" You don't say anything like that on the football field! You don't say, "How that man will tackle twenty years from now!" or "How he will run through a broken field when he is fifty!" All the interest is in the present. The people know that among all the gathered thousands you could not choose eleven other men who could make headway against that team, in the prime of youth, taught to the day, trained to the hour.

All these things are only parts of the great truth that the manners of a people are made on the ground where it plays its games.

We all know about the Greeks. They lived about the eastern Mediterranean in city states, they spoke different dialects and were forever at war with each other. Happily for mankind they dearly loved racing, and boxing, and wrestling, and all manner of athletic sport. To gratify this taste they consented even to make peace with each other for a few weeks in every four years. Then many things happened. Their treaties for the observance of the truce were the beginning of international law. Between two races Pindar would recite an ode, and that led to a national literature. Each

city commemorated its winners by the work of its sculptors and painters, and in this competitive exhibition national art was founded. The games advertised the shrines where they were held, and the resident deities, Zeus, Poseidon, Apollo, got the benefit of the advertisement and became national gods and chiefs of a national religion.

Explain as you will the beauty that was Athens and the valor that was Sparta. "The Glory that was Greece" shone out from Grecian games.

Pious Aeneas, engaged in that enterprise which at long last led to the founding of Rome, stopped in Sicily for a meet. Centuries afterward Vergil reported the events and thrilled at the names of strong Gyas and strong Cloanthus and the other stars.

The Roman was not a good sportsman. His meetings were marred by scandals, of which the rape of the Sabine women was a notorious instance! At the end, the Roman sat in his "bowl" and watched gladiators kill each other. Then Rome fell, and there was no more civility in the world until by rough games in the tilt yard a type of manners was developed so fine that modern men are flattered when they are called chivalric.

We know what English sports have done. The English might have clung to the bear garden, the dog fight, and the prize fight, just as other nations kept the cock pit, the bull ring, and the schlager duel. Instead of that they chose football and cricket, which form bonds of interest and sympathy that hold the Empire together and help us to friendship with our cousins. The "hands across the sea" of which we hear so much are never so welcome as when wearing boxing gloves or holding rackets and golf clubs.

Briton and Gaul and Belgian were never in one alliance until Briton taught Belgian and Gaul rowing and boxing and tennis, and the Ghent oarsmen and Carpentier and Lenglen bettered the instruction.

Last summer on the steamer from Alexandria to Trieste there was an Englishman who had been seventeen years in the service of the Egyptian government. He had known perilous adventure. Of this he would say nothing. The change in Egyptian government threatened his livelihood and the provision for his old age. Of this he would say little. But if you spoke to him of the football league which he had formed in the government departments—"No eleven allowed to have more than two Englishmen," then the captain, the missionary, the bearer of the white man's burden which were in him spoke all together.

III.

ACTING PRESIDENT D. W. MOREHOUSE, DRAKE UNIVERSITY.

I come from Iowa, where the tall corn grows. And I assure you, gentlemen, that the young boys and young girls of that vicinity grow just as tall and are worth just as much in their particular spheres as the far-famed corn of Iowa.

When these young men and young ladies enter the college halls of this western country, it brings to the administrators a problem that is not met by a mere passing of the hand.

We have heard in a very excellent way of the evolution of athletics from the Far East, even to your own borders. But, I assure you, it does not stop here. Yes, today's athletes are beyond the Alleghanies. I think some of you western people have heard that in the past year. There we have the source of the athletic prowess of this country. We have often taken knowledge of our product, and we wonder, gentlemen, how you would carry on your business in the East if it were not for the fresh blood coming from the West. Here we have the men who are your athletic coaches. Here we have the men who have dared to develop along certain lines, as to the proper laws of eligibility and the proper control of athletics by academic boards.

You have seen a very wonderful development in the management of athletics by the academic heads of institutions. We find that there is no one thing which will harmonize the interests of our college campus and of our college relations one to the other better than athletics, just as you men here love the old city of New York, because you have helped to build it. You have piled high its buildings. You have built well its subways. And you love your city because you are a part of it. In the same way the college boy loves his school, because he has builded his life into it and has helped to make its traditions and its glory.

And so we find that among our most loyal alumni are those men who have represented the institution upon the athletic field. Of course, athletics brings its problems. But along with its problems, it is altogether the most universal, the most single, benefactor that the college president can find in his entire curriculum.

And so I wish to leave this one thought: that in addition to the work that the college men are trying to do in upholding the standards of athletics, we believe in gatherings of this kind, where men of every walk of life,—business men, who are turning their attention to other things,—stop in their busy day and come together around a board like this, and give to the college administrator those helpful suggestions and that kind interest which the young men will take as they will not take the advice of their college presi-

dent or of a member of the faculty. They will take *your* advice. And you gentlemen who are giving of your time to this subject do not know of the great benefit which you are contributing to the education of the youth of this land.

IV.

COLONEL HENRY BRECKINRIDGE, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL AMATEUR ATHLETIC FEDERATION OF AMERICA.

I was impressed by the picture which President Olin drew of some of the conditions many years ago, shortly after the Civil War. I was impressed by the contrast that he drew between the lack of organization in the field of physical education at that time and the great and complicated structure that now is in that field.

But it seems to me that there is another contrast that is very pertinent. When President Olin played on that famous baseball team, and rendered it famous by playing on it, four-fifths of the population of America resided upon the farm and in the small town. Today half that population resides in the industrialized city.

Back in 1915 there was celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburg. And 55,000 Americans, representing the armies of the Union and the armies of the Confederacy, came together in camp in reunion, in fellowship, in peace. They, to me, were the most glorious specimens of manhood that I have ever seen—those 55,000 old men—true Americans, ruddy of countenance, blue of eye, gray of hair, of course.

It is my belief, and has been, that the men that fought the Civil War were the perfection of the human race throughout all time. They came from that great middle class of North European stock—not from the dregs of poverty and not from the debilitated ranks of aristocracy. They came here to a wilderness. They fought savage nature. They fought savage man. They subdued the wilderness, ever going westward. With the hardihood of the pioneer, built upon the foundation of one of the sturdiest stocks that have been known to man, they came to that great conflict and fought one of the great wars of history.

We lose our perspective. How many of us realize, for instance, that according to the white population in America, the losses in the Civil War were 50 per cent greater than the loss of life in the British Isles in the World War? We had something like thirty-two millions of white population and we lost 1,000,000 dead. Great Britain had something like forty-eight millions of population and lost 659,000 dead. There have been other wars in history.

Now what has happened since then? With the industrial evolution, with the invention of steam and electricity and the applica-

tion thereof to civilization, there has been the drawing from the farm and the small town into the great industrial city; into the ports of the nation there have poured millions upon millions from the other nations of the world to congest our cities.

We have reared mighty monuments of industry and enterprise. We have fabricated 42,000,000 tons of steel a year. We have consumed and exported vast quantities of oil and of coal and of the other irreplaceable natural resources of our nation. We have heaped wealth upon wealth. We have made the millionaire. We have endowed the university. We have great organizations, great plants, a great nation.

But with all the beauty of the picture and with all the legitimate cause of optimism, there is another side. And that is the facts and figures shown by the draft in this last war, when, in the most prosperous nation of the world, when, in that nation which flatters itself that it is the most enlightened and best educated nation of the world (which isn't true, incidentally, because there is a much larger proportion of illiteracy in America than in nearly any northern European nation), we find that, though endowed with every blessing and every advantage and, we think, with every capacity for organization with which God endows the human mind, one-half of all the men between twenty-one and thirty-one years of age were deficient physically, were abnormal, were defective.

Modern industrialism, my friends, and the modern city are a challenge to the physical integrity of the race. And it is a challenge also that must be met, and must be accepted, and which the capacity for organization inherent in the American people and elaborated and illustrated in every other field of life can cope with if it will.

And that challenge caused the coming into existence of that young and at present humble and modest organization called the National Amateur Athletic Federation of America. It is a very big name for a very young child. The purpose of that organization is to bring together existing organizations in the field of physical education, of recreation, and of athletics, to co-operate in the better fulfillment of their common purposes.

Mr. Elwood Brown, who is our vice-president and executive officer, sits at the end of the table, and he could tell you offhand what those organizations are and what are the numbers that they comprise. You know them. They are, first and foremost, I am delighted to say, the National Collegiate Athletic Association, to which, incidentally, the National Federation can offer nothing, but from which we shall demand all, the Y. M. C. A., the Young Men's Hebrew Association, the Playground and Recreation Association of America, with its touch upon the millions of our youth, etc., etc. Recognizing that the human race consists of two sexes

in relatively equal numbers, we have also the Girl Scouts, the Young Women's Christian Association, and the Camp Fire Girls of America.

Now what can this Federation do? What shall it do and how may it do it? I do not stand here to answer. Evolution, our own energy, our will, your help will determine that. We are feeling our way, we are asking for help, we are soliciting advice, we are accepting whatever immediate task may be put upon us that we can do.

Within only the last couple of months there has been held in the city of Washington, upon call of the Secretary of War, a great national conference upon citizenship training and national defense. We had nothing to do with the national defense side of it, but we were invited there along with a hundred other organizations, including your own. And as an outgrowth of that meeting, there were placed upon this National Federation two obligations by this conference: one of them, the defining and setting of standards of physical fitness; the other, the promotion of a more widespread participation in athletic sports through the country. We have accepted that obligation. How we shall perform it, the future alone can tell.

It seems a very little thing to some people to set these standards. Having set them, it seems perhaps that nothing has been accomplished. But consider a minute that one little thing, if done well, may have a very great influence. Take the Playground and Recreation Association. They, after very careful work, have set up standards of physical fitness, indicating what a child of a certain age should be able to do. They don't stop there. These standards are modest. They require simple performance for a normal child of a certain age. A child that performs in accordance with those standards gets a little badge, which he calls his athletic badge. I didn't know what it was until my child, my eleven-year-old girl, came to me a little while ago, her eyes shining as if she had done a great feat, and showed me this little bronze badge that she had.

Now what happens? To the child who doesn't get that badge, who hasn't arrived at that standard, not being crippled, not being ill, but because of some defect of training or of condition, what happens? Why, the supervisor at the playground gets that child to see what is the matter. And if the child is undernourished, he doesn't stop there, but through those organizations whose business it is to see that the undernourished are nourished, he gets the child properly nourished. He stimulates in the child's mind the will to be normal, to excel through life.

Now what I ask of you is this: that if you believe in Palmer Pierce, you believe in this Federation, at least in its aims and in its motives, because he should be standing here and talking to

you on this subject and not myself. And were it not for the great burden and load that he carries as your president, he is much better fitted than I and should be in my shoes tonight.

It was his vision two years ago that saw certain undesirable aspects and inadequacies in the organization of the overhead of American athletics and started a movement to try to remedy the ill and supply the inadequacy. And patiently, in season and out of season, subject, I may say, at times, to the most arrant and unmitigated criticism, he has hewn to the line, he has seen the vision and finally has brought the beginning, the foundation of an organization, federating institutions at the present time numbering from six to seven millions, and done much by his vision to inspire that organization with a determination to carry to the American people, not in the "bowl" necessarily, but in the precinct of the city and in the hamlet of the country, sounder and wider physical education, the love of play, the ventilation of the cities, the bringing of God's fresh air and sunshine into the purlieus of the city and the inculcation of sound standards of sportsmanship into the minds and into the hearts of our people.

He is obsessed with the idea, as you know, that the boy and the girl who are taught square dealing on the playground will carry that square dealing into life; that the boy who won't steal in games won't steal from the till in business; that the man who plays square on the playground will play square to his employé in business; and that the employé in business who has learned to play square on the playground will not commit sabotage and depredation and disloyalty in industry.

That is his vision. And we believe, with President Olin, that not only can we here in America meet the challenge that is brought to us by modern industrialism, and resurrect and reconstitute out of this present welter of confusion a civilization that is as fair and as graceful and as beautiful as that of Greece, but that we shall go one step farther—that in our civilization there shall be, as never was the case in Greece, not a single slave.

V.

DR. ROGER L. LEE, HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

I was having a perfectly good time indulging in a certain number of quiet and peaceful reflections when your toastmaster completely ruined my evening about ten minutes ago by saying that he was going to call upon me to speak. The best thing I can do, I think, is to give you some of these offhand reflections as they came to me this evening.

During that admirable address by the perennial youth, Dr. Olin, who is our honored guest, I couldn't help feeling that I was being

Couéized; that every moment I and athletics were feeling better and better, and that every day we are getting better and better.

Then along came our friend, the crusader, Mr. Breckinridge, who suddenly changed the scene. And I felt stirred, stimulated. I felt that there was a good deal to do.

Then we began to have some rather personal experiences, and I thought back on some of the experiences that we had at Harvard when we looked up the "H" book and scanned some of the older records. We found that the eligibility rules were not very stringent in the old days. And a most flagrant case of failure to observe eligibility rules, apparently, was an instance in which a man, after he had graduated, after he had received a higher degree and became an instructor and member of the faculty, actually rowed on the undergraduate crew. That athletic criminal has afterward come to a certain amount of fame. His name is Charles William Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard College!

Then the general burden of the discussion reminded me very much of a conversation I once had with Dr. Abraham Jacoby, who was a very beloved physician, a very wise and conservative man, in New York City. We were crossing the Atlantic, and as we came to the Statue of Liberty, Dr. Jacoby, then an old man, said, "I remember when I first saw that Statue of Liberty. At that time I had spent a year in jail. I was an anarchist. I was a rebel. I was a revolutionist. I was against all forms of government. And look at me now. I stink with respectability!"

I am reminded that that is the same situation that is occurring in many walks of American life. I was young. That was all. Now as I have become older, I have become, as I said before, unduly respectable.

So I think it is with athletics.—there are evils with athletics. But we have to remember that collegiate athletics are very young. The comparative youth of this Association, itself only seventeen years of age, is an index of their youth.

Then we have to remember that college athletics, as we know them here in America, are essentially a unique thing. There is nothing like them in the world. American college athletics suddenly sprang into being about twenty to forty years ago. They have grown and developed tremendously. They have had, like Dr. Jacoby, many trials, many tribulations. There were times when college athletics were against the government, were anarchistic, were engaged in revolution,—perhaps they have even been jailed. But now, while they have perhaps not reached the great age in which they might be said to reek with respectability, since college athletics constitute one of the great forces in the country and are certainly one of the great things in the college life of today, I think that no one will deny their tremendously beneficent effect.

I think that we can feel with a great deal of pride, a great deal of pleasure, that despite many of the evils of college athletics (and there are evils), they are one of the big factors, one of the big forces in the college life today. And our main object, I think, must be the utilization of this tremendously powerful good, for the best that there is in it, and to bring out the very best that there is, not only in athletics, but in college life.

VI.

MR. FIELDING H. YOST, DIRECTOR OF ATHLETICS AND FOOTBALL COACH, UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN.

In place of his informal speech at the dinner, Mr. Yost has given permission to print two formal papers.

1. LOYALTY AND BETTING.

Progress in sportsmanship and ethics, as well as in technique and ability, has characterized the history of athletics in this country throughout the last decade. Leaders in the field of physical education and athletics have all come to realize the value of ethical standards in sport. As a result, our athletics today are conducted on a far higher plane than ever before.

In spite of this great progress, however, some practices still prevail which very materially detract from the full value of college athletics. Particularly is this true of betting on the outcome of the various athletic contests. The scope of this practice has expanded with the added intensity of modern athletics until it has become in some places a very serious menace to the progress of sport's greater ideals.

First of all, betting throws around college athletics an atmosphere entirely foreign to the true spirit embodied in games. Fundamentally, all college athletics are based on the principle of "Play for play's sake." The theory of every game is to gain a given goal by overcoming whatever obstacles present themselves. In life we encounter natural obstacles. In games we encounter artificial obstacles placed there for the purpose of making the game more interesting. The greater and more difficult the obstacles, the more intricate becomes the game. And the more intricate the game, the greater the interest in playing it and the greater the satisfaction in winning. To overcome these obstacles for the sake of the satisfaction that comes with success is the ideal embodied in all games. To a greater or lesser degree, depending upon the extent and nature of the practice, betting commercializes this ideal and to that extent robs it of much of its keenest thrill and satisfaction.

More practically, however, the practice of betting interferes with the progress of college athletics by stimulating ill feeling and destructive criticism on the part of those who bet. Most students, alumni, or townspeople who bet on their team have some sort of vague idea that by so doing they are demonstrating their loyalty. As a matter of fact, they are in nearly every case sowing the seed of actual disloyalty. The time when a team needs and appreciates support is when it is losing. And right then is the time when the one who bets usually forgets all about loyalty.

Students, especially, have no business betting on games. Usually they are not betting their own money, and, if they are, they can seldom afford to do it. As a result, if they lose, they find themselves having to "explain to Dad" or having to go without things they should have. Neither is apt to be a very pleasant experience, and it is only human nature that they try to blame someone else for their own hard luck. Before they know it, they are finding all kinds of fault with the team, the coaches, and everything from the water boy to the president. And all this because they lost a few dollars which they had no business betting.

Furthermore, when players know that large sums of money are at stake, they are apt to lose sight of the greater ideals for which they are playing. The gain or loss that some personal friend might suffer temporarily overshadows, in the player's mind, the true spirit of the game. He forgets that he is the representative of a great university, of its students, alumni, and friends. He forgets all the traditions that are behind him and all the generations that are before. He forgets that he is playing the game for its own sake and for all it will mean to the spirit, morale, and unanimity of his university. As a result, his game suffers. Just as all the great battles of history have been fought and won by soldiers who embodied great ideals, so all the great athletic contests have been fought and won by athletes who idealized their play.

Summarizing, it is seen that betting on college athletic contests is detrimental to the game, to the student body, and to the team.

First: It commercializes athletics and detracts from the spirit of play.

Second: It breeds criticism, disloyalty, and a lack of harmony among the various forces that make up a university.

Third: It detracts from the keenness of the contestants by substituting mercenary incentives in the place of ideals.

2. FOOTBALL, INTERCOLLEGIATE AND INTRAMURAL ATHLETICS, AND THEIR INTERDEPENDENT RELATIONS.

Football is the one virile American game and it is needed badly in our American life. The benefits are derived not only by the thousands who play the game but by the many more thousands who

witness these contests. Our boys in too many homes live a life of luxury and ease and spend too much of their time on the soft, easy cushions of automobiles. What they need and must have to fit them as men—real men—are the very things which are taught and developed on the football field. A strong, alert body, a keen, quick-thinking mind, and that unconquerable fighting spirit which overcomes all obstacles in the end.

Athletic games are now generally recognized as a necessary part of our national school and college life. Over thirty states have adopted compulsory teaching of physical education in all of their high schools.

The problem facing the colleges and universities is how best to put on a broad program of games, plays, and physical education in the institutions throughout the country. Grounds, plays, equipment, instruction, and supervision must be provided and a program adopted to encourage all students to participate. If a large part of the present student bodies take part in the plays and games it requires much space and a large expense. How is this money to be obtained except through the receipts from intercollegiate games? Football, so far as I know, is the only game from which profit for maintenance of a broad program of athletics for all can be obtained. The problem is not how much income but a proper use of all funds for athletics for all.

The critics of college athletics, especially football, suggest that we should have less football, or none at all, and promote athletics for everyone. What have these men done and what are their experiences in establishing, financing, and putting across such a voluntary program? Those in charge of intercollegiate athletics, through the funds obtained largely from football, have financed and developed a broad intercollegiate and intramural athletic program, based on voluntary participation.

Intercollegiate athletics and intramural athletics are so closely related and interwoven that they must grow together. Not intercollegiate athletics, not intramural athletics, but *athletics*, must be encouraged, developed, and extended until every student shall profit by the recreation and physical exercise, with their attendant social, mental, and moral benefits, of university play and game activities. If we do not have these games of wholesome outdoor exercise how and where will these boys use this time?

1. *The Relation of Athletics to College Life.*

A. Boys go to college, or are sent to college by their parents, primarily, to obtain a better education and to become better fitted for life.

1. Athletics are, and should ever remain, a contributory factor to this main object of college training.

2. When a program of athletics is made an end in itself a large part of the benefit ordinarily derived from it is immediately lost.
3. In order that the main purpose of a college training may not be lost sight of colleges should carefully control their athletic programs.
 - a. A schedule should not be drawn up that would require a team to spend too much time on trips away from home. This necessitates absence from classes, thereby working against the chief purpose of college.
 - b. Practice sessions of too long duration should not be permitted, since they unduly interfere with a boy's study time.
 - c. Care should be exercised that the seasons are not unduly prolonged.
 1. This takes more time for athletics than they should rightfully claim.
 2. Extended playing seasons tend to develop into "barnstorming" tours, which, in turn, foster ideas of commercialism and professionalism in athletics.
 3. No coach can afford to lose sight of the main purpose of a college training or of the proper relation of athletics to that purpose.
- B. Under proper control athletics have a very important part to play in the training of our young college men.
 1. Many lessons that are a valuable part of a college man's preparation for life can better and more easily be learned on the athletic field than anywhere else.
 - a. The sacrifice of self to a group or institution for the attainment of a common goal is the first lesson taught by athletics. This means co-operation, team play, loyalty, and service.
 - b. The qualities of determination, will power, persistence, and courage, both physical and moral, can nowhere be better learned than on the athletic field.
 - c. The ability to summon all of one's forces, physical, mental, and moral, to work together in smooth co-ordination for the accomplishment of a given task, and the initiative necessary to direct these forces, are attributes very strikingly developed by athletics.
 - d. Self-confidence, self-control, poise, alertness, aggressiveness—these qualities, and many more, are brought out by athletics.
 2. Not only the participants in varsity competition, but all the students of a school benefit by a well-conducted program of athletics.
 - a. Intercollegiate athletics create and, to a large extent, main-

tain the interest in athletics in general, thus furnishing not only the example but also the incentive for the participation of the great number of students who play on the minor teams. In the year 1921-1922 there were 6,252 students in Michigan who engaged in some of the various intramural sports. Add to this number those who play on the freshman and reserved football, baseball, track, basket ball and tennis teams, and the total represents quite a large percentage of the student enrollment. All of these profit by the recreation and physical exercise and their attendant benefits. To say this benefit would have been as great, or would have accrued to anywhere near as many, had there not been the incentive and support of intercollegiate athletics would be to deny an obvious fact.

b. Athletics benefit even those who do not participate at all.

1. By the examples before them all tend to hold in higher esteem the qualities of determination, service, loyalty, et cetera, which are fostered by athletic competition.
2. Athletics bring the entire student body together and focus the attention of every individual on one particular object. The inspirational value of this feeling to be a part and parcel of so great a throng is intangible and not measurable, but is none the less real.

2. *There Should be More Equality of Competition in Athletics.*

A. It is unequal and unfair competition when two schools meet which have different rules of eligibility as regards the amount of college work carried and the necessary standing of athletes in scholarship.

B. It is unfair competition if one school permits freshmen to play on varsity teams and the other does not.

C. It is unfair competition if the time allotted to practice differs in the opposing schools.

D. It is unfair competition when the opposing teams vary in the number of games played each year.

1. A football team with an eleven-game schedule has an advantage of over 50 per cent in experience over the team with a seven-game schedule, and if on the same team freshmen are permitted to play, the advantage is over 100 per cent, since the total number of games engaged in, in a college career, by a player on the one team would be 44, while on the other, only 21.

E. No university should be permitted, nor should it want, any of these advantages. Uniform rules and equality of competition are essential to the future standing of college athletics and they should exist between all contestants.

F. A college with strict rules of eligibility should not schedule any games with another institution that does not have the one-year residence rule and the three-year playing limit.

1. Such a game furnishes the funds and prestige to these institutions and encourages them to continue under rules which in effect permit "anyone" to play on their teams.

3. *Menacing Influences to College Athletics.*

A. Too many games and too much time away from home.

1. This defeats the main object of a college education by requiring the student to be absent from classes over too long a period.

B. Post-season games.

1. The football season should close by the last Saturday in November.

2. A schedule should be arranged with natural rivals and with teams in a similar class. There are too many good college teams in the country today to attempt to plan on any so-called national championships. Proper schedules should be arranged, played, and when finished, let that be the end. Teams from small universities should not be expected to win from the larger ones. Rules must of necessity be the same for large and small institutions.

3. Games on the western coast, on the eastern coast, and in the orient after the regular playing season is over will gradually develop into a competitive "race across the continent."

- a. As soon as one school goes others want to follow.
- b. Where will it stop? Without active influence to check this tendency to "go to the coast" it would not be long before everyone would be wanting to do it.

C. Professional football.

1. The influence of professional football on the college player is exceedingly detrimental.

- a. It tends to make him unsatisfied to play the game for its own sake.

- b. Professional athletics are to be blamed, in part, at least, for the critical attitude so many students, alumni, and others are assuming toward the players who are representing them on college athletic fields. Criticising the play of an individual or the team by fellow students or alumni is a wrong attitude. It is ingratitude—the men representing them on the team are giving their very best possible efforts for their university, which is more than those criticising are doing.

2. Professional football robs the great American game of many of its greatest character-building qualities.

- a. The ideas of generous service, loyalty, sacrifice, and whole-hearted devotion to a cause are all taken away.
- b. The game is robbed of the exhilarating inspiration of achievement, merely for achievement's sake.
- D. Proselyting and "recruiting."
 1. This tends more than anything else to give a youth the wrong attitude toward college athletics. His own athletic prowess tends to become for him a "marketable commodity" rather than a source of recreation, or a means of self-expression.
 2. It introduces into athletics a spirit of commercialism.
 3. There is no place for this in our colleges.
- E. Those who love athletics and those who have in their hands the guiding of this very important phase of college life must ever be on guard to keep our great American college game of football clean from any of the influences that threaten to destroy it. The enemies of college athletics must not be furnished with any just cause for criticism. A coach or an athletic director must never permit himself to be dwarfed into the narrow perspective of a "win-at-any-price" policy. He must keep ever before him the great purpose of athletics in our colleges and must strive always to further that purpose. This is a job requiring the best efforts of clear-headed, keenly alert, courageous men, who will take to their tasks every faculty within their power properly to prepare young men for life.

VII.

MR. WALTER CAMP, YALE UNIVERSITY.

The last time I spoke here I made so much trouble that I went away with the beckoning fingers of many after me. And your toastmaster said that if I made as much trouble this time I must stay and take my punishment. So I think I will take a safe subject and trace the sporting spirit, because I noticed that when President Olin spoke of those old sportsmen, there was no feeling of rivalry among us. We all like to hear of the deeds of the men who are not competing with us at the moment.

This sporting spirit is a queer thing when you look into it. Its first appearance was in the old Icelandic days. Then if two men had a quarrel they went to a desert island, laid a circle of twigs around it, and only one of the two ever came back, because a man couldn't come back beaten.

And then in yachting, one of the oldest sports we have, there is a trace of it. They used to sail in the Bay of Biscay. And in a gale there one day the owner of a yacht had the misfortune to lose his cap. He ordered the sailing master to put out a boat and get the cap. The sailing master said, "Sir, no boat can live in this

sea." Nevertheless, the owner still insisted that the sailing master lower the boat; but he again refused. Whereupon the owner sprang overboard and swam for his cap. There was nothing left for the sailing master to do but to put over a boat, and he finally rescued the man, exhausted, but clutching his cap!

The next step is found in the old Taitin games in the North of Ireland. And the hero of those games was a man called by the nickname of the Hound of Cuchulain. Looking it up to see why he should be called the Hound of Cuchulain, I found that his real name was Setanta. He was playing one of those games of hurley, when one of the feudal chiefs passed and saw this youth. He greatly admired his game, and ordered him to join his train. But the game was not over, and the boy refused to join his train until he had finished the contest. So the feudal chief left him and went on to visit another feudal chief. And as they were banqueting that night, they heard the bay of the hound that guarded the castle. Suddenly the baying ceased with a yelp. They rushed out to see what was the matter. The young man, Setanta, after he had finished his game, had come to find the chief and had been stopped by the hound, whereupon he strangled the hound with his bare hands. Everybody was delighted, except the owner of the hound, who was for putting the young man instantly to death. The guests pleaded for him, and finally Setanta said, "Are there any whelps of the hound?" The owner said, "Yes." Then Setanta said, "I will guard your castle until the whelps have grown." That is why he was called the Hound of Cuchulain.

Now these are the early beginnings of the sporting spirit—man to man! There was no necessity for a great, cumbersome set of rules. It is a fine thing, and it is a thing we ought to think more of. I cannot resist going on to speak of some other things, in spite of the warning. I am ready to back up what Colonel Breckinridge and others have said here tonight. We must have the men who are fit to fight. We have got to see that they are fit to fight. We can't use too much camouflage. It is fine, isn't it, to tell the boys that when they go into a game they should play for the sport, never mind who wins? That isn't the way to bring up boys. One side or the other has got to lose. And the boys that make the right kind of men are the boys that go in to play as hard as they can to win, play fair, but play hard, take a whipping without a whimper and come back for more. Win if you can. Lose if you must. And that is the sort of men we want to develop.

We can't afford to go too far in organization of sports. Over-organization is bad. As you proceed in it, it becomes more and more interesting and fascinating and it leads on and on, till finally, as sometimes in the manufacturing business, you have a statistical business, not a manufacturing business. I don't know whether

the Englishman wasn't right when he said, "It is a fearful responsibility to be young." And none can bear it like their elders. Remember, your point of view now is not the point of view it was some time ago. My brother-in-law, Professor Sumner, got into some trouble in one of his lectures, when he made the statement that a man at forty would not select the same wife that he had picked out when he was twenty. Some cub reporter in his class went out and sent this broadcast to the newspapers. And they headed it: Professor Sumner says, "Marriage is a failure!" This was of course entirely untrue. I saw a good deal of him afterward. Thousands of letters were coming in every day, and the newspapers printed editorials on this subject, because Professor Sumner, the great social scientist, said that marriage is a failure. He didn't care very much about it then. He followed truth where it led him. He chuckled one night after dinner. I said, "Are you getting many letters about that matter?" He replied, "Oh, I am getting thousands of them." I said, "I suppose they are mostly condemnatory." "Well," he replied, "a good many of them are; but there are a number that say, 'Thank Goodness, there is someone that has the nerve to tell the truth!'" But Sumner was right, in that the point of view changes with the added years.

I love to come back and see all these men whose work I have admired for so many years. I have some original letters from General Pierce when he was Captain Pierce. I have the original documents of some of the early meetings of the Association. It would astonish you to read them now. We have progressed so far under his able guidance and leadership.

A well-considered program to do something that is constructive, but not to overdo it—that after all is the way to get anywhere. You can't change human nature very much. You can't change boy nature very much. When you get to be past forty you must remember there are thousands of these young boys coming on all the time, and that they hold all the cards. You can't go and ask them to play the game as you do. The great thing is to take the games in the order in which they are prescribed by nature. You can't play football at fifty, but you can play golf at fifty. You had better let the boy get his football and his rough-and-tumble when he is at the right age to get it, or he will never get it.

And the spirit that comes into these boys (Mr. Yost has just told you about it) is recognized by you. That spirit has made fighters of boys, made men who could stand by the colors when the time came, because on the athletic field the cardinal sin in the decalogue of youth is to be "yellow" or "quit." A boy can get away with almost anything else in the school. But that means ostracism. And consequently there on the field you are teaching these boys the very best lesson in life, that they must not quit. Go ahead as long

as you can. Always go on, whether the interference is there or not. Go as far as you can carry the ball.

That feeling permeates not the men on the field alone, but the men on the bleachers. They are the severest critics of the men on the field. And they long for their opportunity. And when they had the opportunity, these men who weren't fitted to go on the field were the men who went to the front. Give them a gun and they will go through with it, because they had the right example before them. They want all these things that we brought boys up on.

And finally, one other thing impresses me as I look along the line of these men here—Shultz, Gordon, Yost—all you men. Fifty years ago a man at fifty looked like a ruin of a public building! Now you can't make that accusation of the men who have grown up in our college spirit.

APPENDIX I.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER, 1922.

FRANK W. NICHOLSON, *Treasurer*, in account with the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

		Dr.	
1921.			
Dec. 29	To balance forward	\$1859	73
	To dues from members as follows:		
Dec. 29	Pennsylvania Military College	25	00
	University of Georgia	25	00
	Alfred University	25	00
	University of North Carolina	25	00
	Boston College	25	00
1922			
Jan. 9	American Olympic Association (refund)...	30	00
10	Iowa State College	25	00
	St. Stephen's College	25	00
20	University of Wisconsin	25	00
28	New Hampshire College	25	00
	Michigan Agricultural College	25	00
Feb. 20	Kansas Intercollegiate Athletic Association ..	50	00
22	New York Military Academy	20	00
23	Worcester Academy	10	00
	Stevens Institute	25	00
24	Bowdoin College	25	00
	Lafayette College	25	00
	Harvard University	25	00
25	Hamilton College	25	00
	Colgate University	25	00
	Cornell University	25	00
27	Vanderbilt University	25	00
	State University of Iowa	25	00
Mar. 1	Lehigh University	25	00
	Franklin and Marshall	25	00
	Amherst College	25	00
	University School	10	00
2	United States Military Academy	25	00
	University of Maryland	25	00
	Indiana University	25	00
	Oberlin College	25	00
	Mount Union College	25	00
3	Tufts College	25	00
4	Carnegie Institute	25	00
	Denison University	25	00
	Wesleyan University	25	00
6	Carleton College	25	00
8	Stanford University	25	00
9	Catholic University	25	00
10	Yale University	25	00
	Williams College	25	00
	University of Rochester	25	00

11	Washington and Jefferson	50	00
13	University of Pennsylvania	25	00
16	Swarthmore	25	00
	Rutgers	25	00
20	Pennsylvania State	25	00
21	Columbia	25	00
23	University of Cincinnati	25	00
	University of Chicago	25	00
24	Grinnell	25	00
	Dartmouth	25	00
25	Ohio Wesleyan	25	00
28	Trinity College	25	00
Apr. 1	Georgia Tech	25	00
4	University of the South	50	00
20	American Sports Publishing Co. (swimming rules) ...	50	18
21	Massachusetts Agricultural College	25	00
22	University of Kansas	25	00
June 7	University of Pennsylvania (return of Chicago refund)	54	24
8	Baylor University	25	00
Aug. 28	A. A. Stagg—rebate, Chicago Meet	300	00
Sept. 28	American Sports Publishing Co. (football rules)	800	00
Nov. 2	Basket Ball Committee (share of royalties)	400	00
8	Interest from Savings Bank	10	54
15	Coe College	25	00
16	New York University	25	00
17	Jacob Tome Institute	10	00
20	University of Pittsburgh	25	00
21	Drake University	50	00
	University of Minnesota	25	00
22	University of West Virginia	25	00
	Pennsylvania Military College	25	00
23	Princeton University	25	00
24	Washington and Lee	25	00
	College of Wooster	25	00
	Rice Institute	25	00
	Bates College	25	00
25	University of Michigan	25	00
	University of Missouri	25	00
	A. & M. College of Texas	25	00
	Iowa State College	25	00
27	Pacific N. W. Conference	25	00
	Syracuse University	25	00
	University of Colorado	25	00
29	Brown University	25	00
	Union College	25	00
	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	25	00
30	Johns Hopkins	25	00
	University of Tennessee	25	00
Dec. 4	University of Texas	25	00
5	Lawrenceville School	10	00
7	North Carolina College of Agriculture	25	00
8	Alabama Polytechnic Institute	25	00
	University of Akron	25	00
9	Centre College	25	00
	Northwestern University	25	00
11	Southern California Intercollegiate Athletic Conference	25	00
	Haverford College	25	00
12	A. A. Stagg—profits N. C. A. A. Meet	1559	50
13	Allegheny College	50	00

	Middlebury College	25 00
15	Michigan Agricultural College	25 00
18	Coe College	25 00
	Case School	25 00
19	University of Nebraska	25 00
20	Temple University	25 00
22	University of Maryland	25 00
23	College of the City of New York	25 00
	Interest on Liberty Loan	21 25
26	Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association	25 00

\$7695 44

CR.

1921.			
Dec. 30	Hotel Astor (expenses of convention)	\$ 24 75	
1922			
Jan. 3	F. J. Sullivan (swimming rules committee)	20 56	
4	Innes & Sons (soccer committee)	10 10	
	Pelton & King (printing)	78 50	
9	J. E. Raycroft (swimming rules committee)	3 80	
10	Convention Reporting Co. (reporting convention)	36 00	
16	J. L. Griffith (track rules committee)	14 50	
Feb. 8	Pelton & King (printing)	25 00	
12	Thomas E. Wilson & Co. (swimming rules committee)	40 00	
17	D. J. McCarthy, postmaster (postage)	20 00	
22	American Physical Education Association (printing) ..	474 71	
Mar. 1	Pelton & King (printing)	47 00	
6	American Physical Education Association (printing) ..	13 12	
7	W. A. Lambeth (football rules committee)	41 92	
27	H. L. Williams (football rules committee)	154 82	
Apr. 7	D. X. Bible (football rules committee)	222 81	
13	Wesleyan Store (postage)	10 00	
May 2	A. A. Stagg (N. C. A. A. Athletic Meet, refund)	300 00	
	Pelton & King (printing)	19 50	
	W. E. Meanwell (basket ball rules committee)	128 91	
11	J. A. Babbitt (Central Board on Officials)	700 00	
15	J. E. Raycroft (expenses to Athletic Federation)	17 12	
July 1	F. W. Nicolson (secretarial expenses)	500 00	
Aug. 28	J. L. Griffith (track rules committee)	63 01	
	J. E. Winston Co. (soccer committee)	12 75	
Sept. 9	J. E. Winston Co. (soccer committee)	8 00	
30	J. A. Babbitt (Central Board on Officials)	800 00	
Oct. 4	Pelton & King (printing)	4 50	
Nov. 13	D. J. McCarthy, postmaster (postage)	18 00	
15	T. J. Sullivan (swimming rules committee)	48 75	
16	F. W. Rubien (dues in Olympic Association)	60 00	
Dec. 2	Pelton & King (printing)	14 00	
11	Ralph Morgan (basket ball rules committee)	209 29	
	D. J. McCarthy, postmaster (postage)	20 00	
21	J. A. Babbitt (soccer committee)	19 98	
23	Palmer E. Pierce (expenses, president's office)	84 00	
26	Balance forward	3430 04	

\$7695 44

Examined and found correct

P. C. CARPENTER,
Auditor.

APPENDIX II.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE NATIONAL
COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

As amended December 28, 1922.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

NAME.

- The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association."

ARTICLE II.

PURPOSES.

The purposes of this Association are:

- (1) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports.
- (2) The stimulation and improvement of intramural and intercollegiate athletic sports.
- (3) The promotion of physical exercise among the students of the educational institutions of the United States.
- (4) The establishment of a uniform law of amateurism and of principles of amateur sports.
- (5) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with high standards of scholarship, amateur standing, and good sportsmanship.
- (6) The formulation, copyrighting, and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.
- (7) The supervision of the regulation, and conduct, by its constituent members, of intercollegiate sports in regional and national collegiate athletic contests, and the preservation of collegiate athletic records.
- (8) In general, the study of the various phases of competitive athletics, physical training, and allied problems, the establishment of standards for amateur sports, and the promotion of the adoption of recommended measures, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane and may make efficient use of sports for character building.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP.

Section 1. All colleges, universities, and institutions of learning in the United States are eligible to membership in this Association.

Sec. 2. Membership shall be of the following classes:

1. Active,
2. Allied,
3. Associate.

Sec. 3. *Active Members* shall consist of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

Sec. 4. *Allied Members* shall consist of local athletic conferences of colleges and universities duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws.

Sec. 5. *Associate Members* shall consist of (1) institutions of learning, not included among the colleges and universities eligible to active membership, duly elected under and conforming to the provisions of this constitution and by-laws; (2) groups of colleges and universities that are organized for the purpose of conducting mutual competition in sports.

Sec. 6. Election to active membership requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the delegates present at an annual conference. After election, active membership is consummated by the payment of dues for the next succeeding year.

Sec. 7. Election to allied and associate membership requires a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual conference or a majority vote of the Council.

ARTICLE IV. ORGANIZATION.

Section 1. For the purposes of this Association, the United States shall be divided into nine athletic districts as follows:

1. Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut.
2. New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia.
3. Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, North Carolina.
4. Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, South Carolina.
5. Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota.
6. Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa.
7. Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma, Arkansas.

8. Wyoming, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah.
9. California, Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Nevada.

ARTICLE V. CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

The members of this Association severally agree to supervise and, in so far as may be practicable, to control athletic sports so that they will be administered in accord with the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport set forth in this constitution, and to establish and preserve high standards of personal honor, eligibility, and fair play. The self-government of the constituent members shall not be interfered with or questioned.

ARTICLE VI. REPRESENTATION OF MEMBERS.

Section 1. Active members shall be entitled to one vote, and may be represented at the annual conference and special meetings by three delegates, at least one of whom shall be of the academic department.

Each allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual conference and special meetings by three delegates, one of whom may be an undergraduate.

Each associate member shall be entitled to one delegate, without voting power.

Sec. 2. A delegate shall be duly certified to the secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officer of his institution or organization.

Sec. 3. Each of the rules committees shall have in its membership at least one representative of the intercollegiate associations that conduct competitions in the corresponding sport.

ARTICLE VII. AMATEURISM.

Section 1. The National Collegiate Athletic Association adopts the following definition: "*An amateur sportsman is one who engages in sport solely for the physical, mental, or social benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom the sport is nothing more than an avocation.*"

Sec. 2. *Principles of Amateur Sports.* In the opinion of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the spirit of amateurism carries with it all that is included in the definition of an amateur and much more. It stands for a high sense of honor, honesty, fair play, and courtesy. It stoops to no petty technicalities and

refuses to twist or avoid the rules of play, or to take an unfair advantage of opponents.

SEC. 3. The following acts are considered violations of amateurism:

(1) Competition or exercise in any sport under an assumed name, with intent to deceive.

(2) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefit in consideration of, or as a reward for, participating in any sport in any public competition or exhibition, or disposing of prizes for personal gain.

(3) Directly or indirectly receiving pay or financial benefits in consideration of, or as a reward for, instructing or appearing in person in or for any competition, exhibition, or exercise in any sport.

(4) Intentional violation of the laws of eligibility established by the educational institution of which he is a member.

(5) Fraudulent representation of facts or other grossly unsportsmanlike conduct in connection with any sport or the rules governing it.

(6) Participation in any public competition or exhibition as a member of a team upon which there are one or more members who have received, do receive, or who are to receive, directly or indirectly, pay or financial benefits for participation, without having obtained, as a condition precedent, the consent in writing from the proper faculty authority.

ARTICLE VIII.

MEETINGS.

SECTION 1. There shall be an annual convention of this Association during the last week of December or the first week of January, at such time and place as the Council may determine.

SEC. 2. Special meetings of this Association may be called by a majority vote of the Council.

SEC. 3. Thirty universities or colleges represented as prescribed in this constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be amended at any annual convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendments shall have been submitted in writing to the secretary of the Association at least three weeks before the convention meets; and further provided that a copy of the proposed amendment shall have been duly sent to all members of the Association.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The officers of this Association shall consist of a president, nine vice presidents (one from each athletic district), and a secretary-treasurer.

ARTICLE II.

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1. The president shall preside at the meetings of the Association and of the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Council whenever necessary, and a meeting of the Association when requested in writing by ten or more of the institutions enrolled as members.

SEC. 2. A vice president shall represent the president in his district. He shall act as an arbitrator, to whom charges and rumors of infraction within his district of the agreement to uphold the law of amateurism and the principles of amateur sport may be referred. He shall carefully observe and supervise the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district, encourage the holding of the regional athletic contests, and forward to the secretary of the Association the athletic records made. He shall appoint an advisory committee of three or more to assist in the performance of his duties. He shall render a report in writing to the annual convention on the following points, and this report should be in the hands of the secretary at least one month before the meeting:

(1) The degree of strictness with which the provisions of the constitution and by-laws and the existing eligibility rules have been enforced during the year;

(2) Modifications or additions to the eligibility code made by institutions, individually or concertedly;

(3) Progress toward uniformity in the conduct of sports and of the activities of intercollegiate athletic associations and local athletic conferences or leagues;

(4) District competitions, if any;

(5) Any other facts or recommendations that may be of interest to the Association.

SEC. 3. The secretary-treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association and the Council. He shall report at each annual convention the proceedings of the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association or the Council may direct. He shall have charge of all funds of

the Association, and shall submit at the annual convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual Proceedings.

ARTICLE III.

GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. A Council shall be elected at each annual meeting of the Association for a term of one year. The government and general direction of the affairs of the Association in the interim of the meetings shall be committed to this Council, which shall be constituted as follows:

(a) One representative from each of the nine geographical districts—to be selected from the faculty.

(b) Five members at large—to be selected by the Council.

(c) The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Council. For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council.

SEC. 2. An Executive Committee of five shall be elected by the Council from its members to serve for one year under the direction and general instructions of the Council. The president and the secretary-treasurer shall be *ex-officio* members of the Executive Committee.

SEC. 3. The Council shall meet as follows:

- (1) Immediately after election;
- (2) The day prior to the annual convention;
- (3) At such other times as the president may direct.

It is empowered to transact such of the business of the Association as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the secretary in his minutes and laid before the Association at its next meeting. The president may, of his own motion, or upon the written request of three members of the Council, submit to a vote by mail any question which might properly be passed upon at a meeting of the Council.

SEC. 4. In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association or of the Council, or committees formed at an annual convention, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The elected member will be eligible to serve until the next annual meeting thereafter.

ARTICLE IV.

RULES COMMITTEES.

SECTION 1. The Association at its annual convention shall choose the following committees:

- (1) Football; (2) Soccer; (3) Basket ball; (4) Swimming; (5) Volley ball; (6) Boxing; (7) Track; (8) Wrestling; (9) Hockey; (10) Fencing; (11) Gymnastics; (12) Lacrosse; (13) Publication; (14) Preservation of Collegiate Athletic Records; (15) Arbitration; and others as necessity may arise.

Rules of play prepared by any of the above-named committees shall be submitted to the Publication Committee, and, on approval by the Executive Committee, shall be published. These committees shall where possible co-operate with other national organizations in the publishing of joint rules. The chairman of each of the above committees shall report annually to the Executive Committee in writing the activities of his committee during the year. The Executive Committee shall take the necessary action on these reports.

SEC. 2. Nominations for the committees listed in Section 1 shall be submitted to the annual convention by the Council.

ARTICLE V.

ANNUAL DUES.

SECTION 1. The annual dues of each active member shall be twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 2. The annual dues of associate members shall be ten dollars.

SEC. 3. Allied members are not required to pay dues.

ARTICLE VI.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

At meetings of this Association, the order of business shall be as follows:

- (1) Reading of minutes of previous meetings;
- (2) The appointment of a committee on nominations;
- (3) The reports of officers and committees;
- (4) Miscellaneous business;
- (5) Election of officers and committees;
- (6) Adjournment.

ARTICLE VII.

ELIGIBILITY RULES.

The acceptance of a definite set of eligibility rules shall not be a requirement of membership in this Association. The constituted authorities of each institution shall decide on the methods necessary to uphold the law of amateurism and to carry out the principles of sport as enunciated in Article VII of the Constitution.

The secretary of the Association will furnish on request a set

of eligibility rules that are recommended to colleges wishing to adopt such rules.

ARTICLE VIII.

AMENDMENTS.

These by-laws may be amended by a majority vote of the delegates present and voting at any annual convention of this Association, provided that notice of the proposed amendments shall have been sent at least three weeks before the date of the meeting to the institutions enrolled.

APPENDIX III.

TENTATIVE LIST OF LOCAL ATHLETIC CONFERENCES AND ASSOCIATIONS OF COLLEGES.

Additions and corrections should be sent to the Secretary.

ARKANSAS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Arkansas,	Henderson-Brown,
College of the Ozarks,	Hendrix,
	Ouachita.

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGIATE CONFERENCE.

Albright,	Gettysburg,
Bucknell,	Juniata,
Dickinson,	Lebanon Valley,
Drexel,	Muhlenberg,
	Susquehanna.

COLLEGIATE TRI-STATE MEET.

Bethany,	Pittsburgh,
Carnegie Institute of Technology,	Washington and Jefferson,
Geneva,	Westminster,
	West Virginia.

COLORED INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Howard University,	Virginia N. & I. Institute.
Lincoln University,	Virginia Theological Seminary,
Union University,	and College,
Shaw University,	Hampton Institute.

INTERCOLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR ATHLETES OF AMERICA.

Amherst,	Boston College,
Bowdoin,	Brown,
California,	Colby,
Colgate,	College City of New York,
Columbia,	Cornell,
Dartmouth,	Fordham,
Georgetown,	Harvard,
Haverford,	Holy Cross,
Johns Hopkins,	Lafayette,
Leland Stanford,	Maine,
Mass. Institute of Technology,	Michigan,
New York University,	University of Pennsylvania,
Penn State,	Pittsburgh,
Princeton,	Syracuse,
Rutgers,	Williams,
Swarthmore,	Yale.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Chicago,	Minnesota,
Illinois,	Northwestern,
Indiana,	Ohio,
Iowa,	Purdue,
Michigan,	Wisconsin.

ILLINOIS INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE.

Augustana,	Lincoln,
Blackburn,	Lombard,
Carthage,	McKendree,
Carbondale Normal,	Macomb Normal,
Charleston Normal,	Monmouth,
De Kalb Normal,	Mount Morris,
Eureka Normal,	Northwestern College,
Hedding,	St. Viator,
Illinois,	Shurtleff,
Illinois Normal,	Wesleyan,
Knox,	Wheaton.

INDIANA STATE CONFERENCE.

Butler,	Notre Dame,
DePauw,	Purdue,
Earlham,	Rose Polytechnic,
Indiana,	Wabash.

IOWA CONFERENCE.

Coe,	Dubuque,
Cornell,	Simpson.

IOWA ATHLETIC CONFERENCE.

Coe,	Leander Clark,
Cornell,	Simpson,
Grinnell,	Penn.
Highland Park,	Des Moines College,
Iowa Wesleyan,	Parsons.

IOWA ATHLETIC CONFERENCE.

Ames,	Des Moines,
Coe,	Grinnell,
Cornell,	Iowa,
Drake,	Morningside.

IOWA LITTLE FOUR CONFERENCE.

Iowa,	Wesleyan,
Parsons,	Penn.
	Simpson.

KANSAS INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE.

Baker,	McPherson,
Bethany,	Ottawa,
Bethel,	St. Benedict's,
College of Emporia,	St. John's,
Fairmount,	St. Mary's,
Friends,	Southwestern,
Hays Normal,	State Manual and Normal Training,
Kansas State Normal,	Sterling,
Kansas Wesleyan,	Washburn.

LOUISIANA INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Centenary,	Louisiana Polytechnic,
Louisiana College,	Louisiana State Normal,
Louisiana Industrial Institute,	St. Charles College.

MAINE STATE COLLEGES.

Bates,	Colby,
Bowdoin,	University of Maine.

MIDDLE ATLANTIC STATES INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Bucknell,	Lafayette,
Delaware,	Lebanon Valley,
Dickinson,	New York University,
Drexel,	Muhlenberg,
Franklin and Marshall,	Rutgers,
Gettysburg,	Stevens,
Haverford,	Swarthmore,
Johns Hopkins,	Washington and Jefferson.

MISSOURI VALLEY CONFERENCE.

Drake,	Nebraska,
Grinnell,	University of Kansas,
Iowa State,	University of Missouri,
Kansas State Agricultural,	University of Oklahoma,
	Washington University.

MICHIGAN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Adrian,	Hillsdale,
Albion,	Kalamazoo,
Alma,	Olivet,
	Ypsilanti.

MID-WEST INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE.

Beloit,	Hamline,
Carleton,	James Milliken,
Coe,	Knox,
Cornell,	Lawrence.

MINNESOTA STATE CONFERENCE.

Carleton,
Concordia,
Gustavus Adolphus,
Hamline,

Macalester,
St. Olaf,
St. John,
St. Thomas.

ASSOCIATION OF NEW ENGLAND COLLEGES FOR CONFERENCE ON ATHLETICS.

Amherst,
Bates,
Boston College,
Boston University,
Bowdoin,
Brown,
Colby,
Connecticut Agricultural,
Dartmouth,
Harvard,
Holy Cross,
International Y. M. C. A.,
Massachusetts Agricultural,

Massachusetts Institute of Tech-
nology,
New Hampshire State,
Norwich,
Rhode Island State,
Trinity,
Tufts,
University of Maine,
University of Vermont,
Wesleyan,
Williams,
Worcester Polytechnic,
Yale.

NEW ENGLAND INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Amherst,
Bates,
Boston College,
Boston University,
Bowdoin,
Brown,
Colby,
Holy Cross,
Mass. Agricultural College,
Mass. Institute of Technology,

Middlebury,
New Hampshire State,
Rhode Island State,
Trinity,
Tufts,
University of Maine,
University of Vermont,
Wesleyan,
Williams,
Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

NORTH CENTRAL INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE.

Creighton,
Des Moines,
Morningside,
Nebraska Wesleyan,

North Dakota Agricultural,
South Dakota State,
University of North Dakota,
University of South Dakota.

OHIO INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Akron,
Case,
Cincinnati,
Denison,
Heidelberg,
Hiram,
Kenyon,
Miami,
Mount Union,

Oberlin,
Ohio Northern,
Otterbein,
Ohio State University,
Ohio University,
Ohio Wesleyan,
Western Reserve,
Wittenberg,
Wooster.

OKLAHOMA INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC CONFERENCE.

Oklahoma A. & M.,
Central State Normal,
Oklahoma Baptist University,
East Central State Normal,

Kingfisher College,
Northwestern State Normal,
Southeastern State Normal,
Southwestern State Normal,
Tulsa University.

PACIFIC COAST CONFERENCE.

Oregon Agricultural,
Stanford,
University of California,

University of Oregon,
University of S. California,
University of Washington,
Washington State.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST CONFERENCE.

Oregon Agricultural,
University of Idaho,
University of Montana,
University of Oregon,

Washington State,
Whitman,
Willamette University,
University of Washington.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN FACULTY ATHLETIC CONFERENCE.

Brigham Young University,
Colorado Agricultural,
Colorado College,
Colorado School of Mines,
Denver University,

Montana State,
Utah Agricultural,
University of Colorado,
Utah University,
Wyoming University.

SOUTHERN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Centre,
College of Charleston,
The Citadel,
Georgetown (Ky.),
Howard,
Millsaps,

Mississippi College,
Mercer,
Transylvania,
University of Chattanooga,
University of Louisville,
University of the South,
Wofford.

SOUTHERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE.

University of Alabama,
Alabama Polytechnic Institute,
Clemson College,
University of Florida,
University of Georgia,
Georgia School of Technology,
University of Kentucky,
Louisiana State University,
University of Maryland,
Mississippi A. & M.,

University of Mississippi,
North Carolina State College,
University of North Carolina,
University of South Carolina,
University of Tennessee,
Tulane University,
Vanderbilt University,
University of Virginia,
Virginia Military Institute,
Virginia Polytechnic Institute,

Washington and Lee University.

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE.

(List of members not available.)

SOUTHWEST ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

(List of members not available.)

SOUTHWESTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Baylor,
Oklahoma A. & M.,
Rice Institute,

Southern Methodist University,
Texas A. & M.,
University of Arkansas,
University of Texas.

SOUTH ATLANTIC INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Catholic University,	University of Maryland,
Davidson,	University of North Carolina,
Georgetown,	University of Virginia,
George Washington,	Virginia Military Institute,
North Carolina State,	Virginia Polytechnic Institute,
Johns Hopkins,	Richmond University,
St. John,	William and Mary,
Trinity,	Washington and Lee.

SOUTH DAKOTA INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

University of South Dakota,	Yankton,
South Dakota State,	South Dakota School of Mines.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE.

California Tech,	Redlands,
Pomona,	University of California (southern
Occidental,	branch).

SOUTHWESTERN TRI-STATE CONFERENCE.

New Mexico A. & M.,	New Mexico Military Institute,
New Mexico College of Mines,	Texas School of Mines,
	University of Arizona.

STATE COLLEGE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION. (NEBRASKA.)

(Membership comprises state colleges, chiefly normal and denominational schools.)

TEXAS INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Austin,	Simmons,
Howard Payne,	Southwestern University,
Rice,	Texas Christian University,
Southern Methodist University,	Trinity.

VERMONT TRIANGULAR MEET.

Middlebury,	Norwich,
	University of Vermont.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

Bethany,	Washington and Jefferson,
Penn State,	Westminster,
University of Pittsburgh,	West Virginia.

WISCONSIN CONFERENCE.

Beloit,	Lawrence,
Carroll,	Northwestern,
	Ripon.